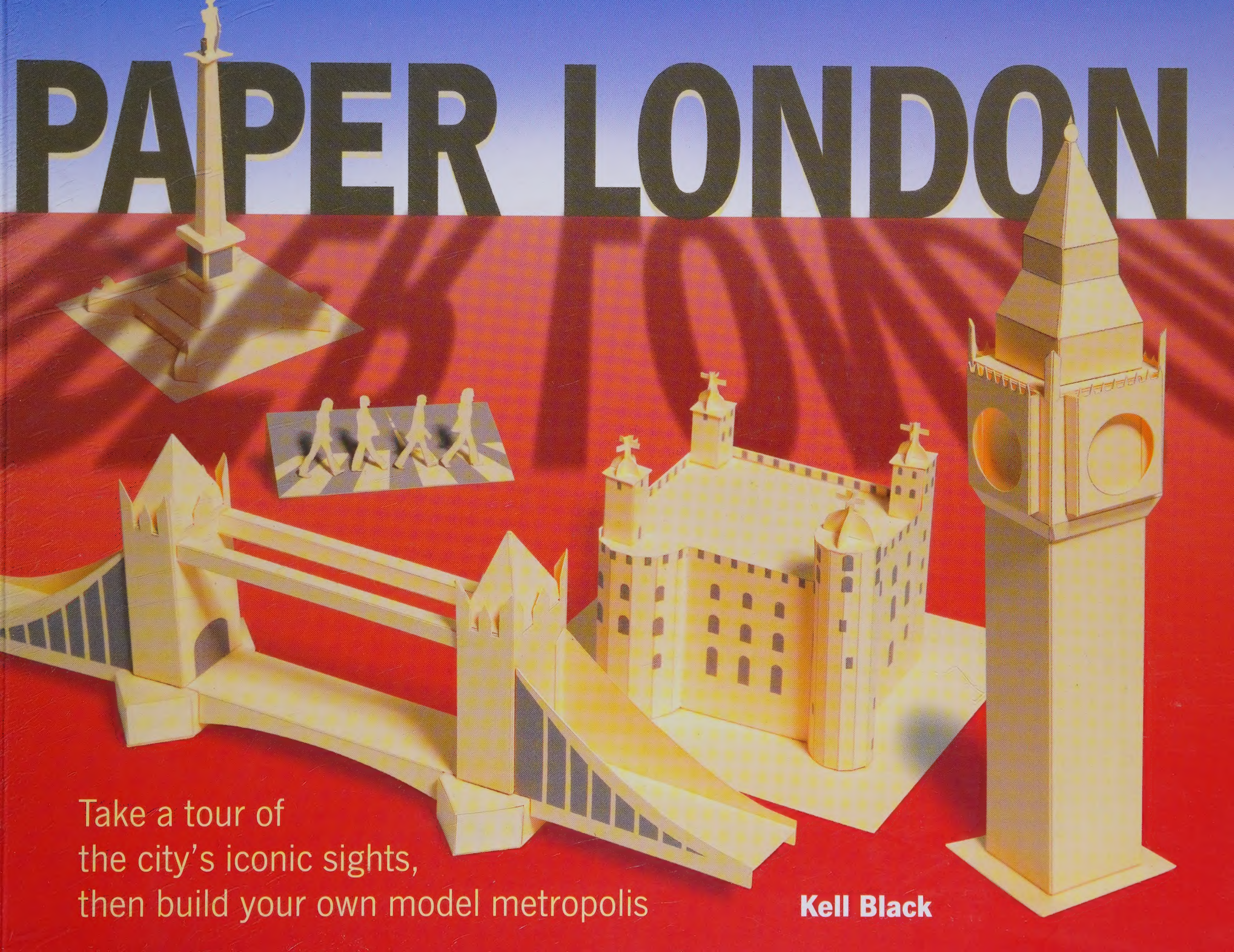
# PAPER LONDON



Take a tour of
the city's iconic sights,
then build your own model metropolis

**Kell Black**

This beautiful book features London's most famous architectural landmarks and well-known attractions in three-dimensional die-cut models ready to press out.

*Paper London* provides you with a comprehensive collection of the key historical and cultural sights of the city. It is a celebration of the diverse styles that sit side-by-side, each reflecting the development of the city at various times. The Tower of London demonstrates William the Conqueror's desire to stamp his authority on the city and its inhabitants while Nelson's Column commemorates the admiral's victories and his death during the Napoleonic Wars. The neo-Gothic Big Ben and Tower Bridge are reminders of the city's importance as the hub of the British Empire during Queen Victoria's reign, while One Canada Square in Canary Wharf and the Tate Modern celebrate the city's status as one of the financial and cultural centres of the world.

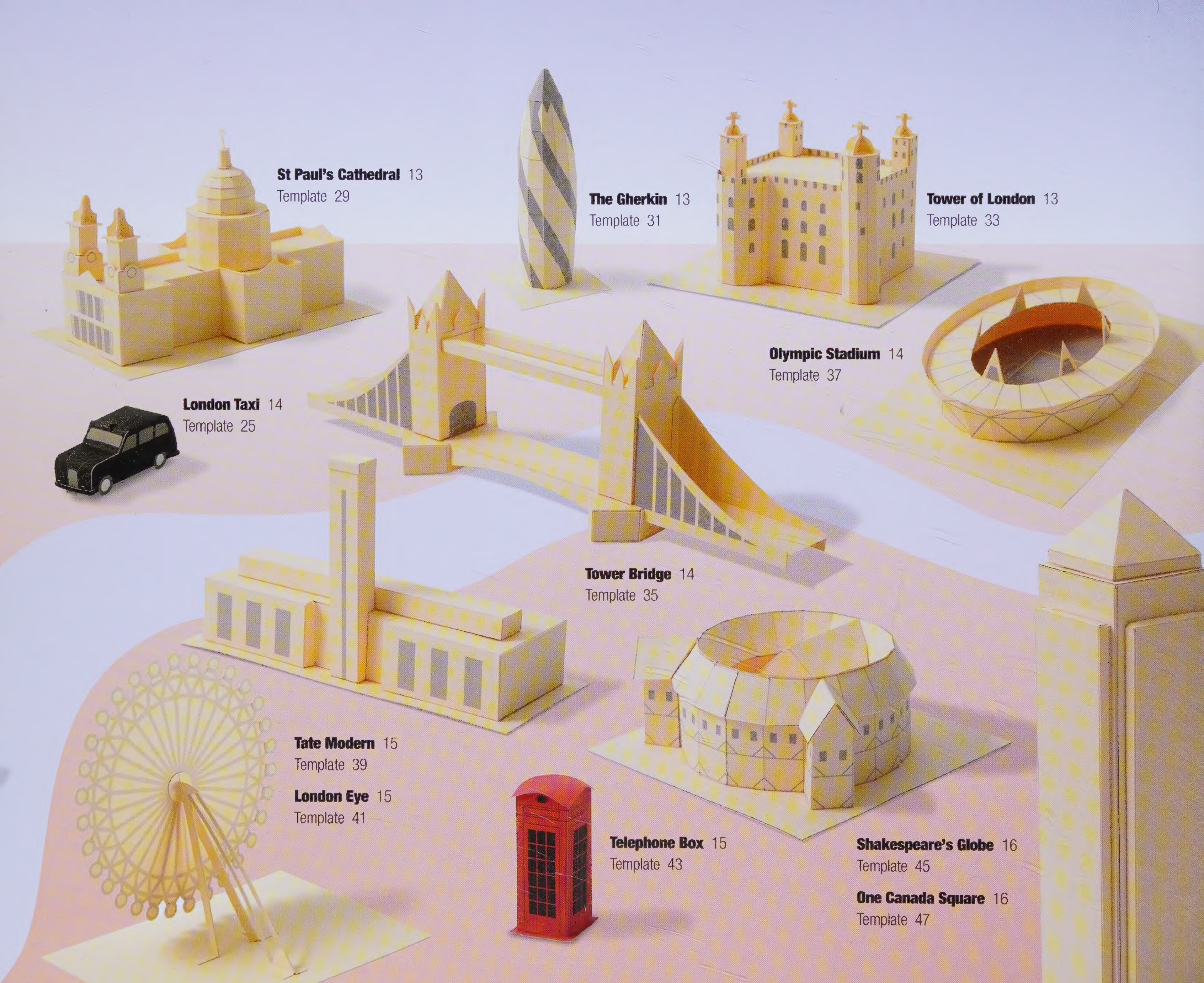
Whether you are an architectural enthusiast, a devoted paper crafter or you simply want a unique and truly interactive souvenir of the city, *Paper London* is the perfect book.

# PAPER LONDON

# PAPER LONDON

Kell Black

Ivy Press



**St Paul's Cathedral** 13
Template 29

**The Gherkin** 13
Template 31

**Tower of London** 13
Template 33

**London Taxi** 14
Template 25

**Olympic Stadium** 14
Template 37

**Tower Bridge** 14
Template 35

**Tate Modern** 15
Template 39

**London Eye** 15
Template 41

**Telephone Box** 15
Template 43

**Shakespeare's Globe** 16
Template 45

**One Canada Square** 16
Template 47

First published in the UK in 2012 by
**Ivy Press**
210 High Street
Lewes
East Sussex BN7 2NS
United Kingdom
www.ivypress.co.uk

Copyright © 2012 Ivy Press Limited

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or by any information storage-and-retrieval system, without written permission from the copyright holder.

British Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data
A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

ISBN: 978-1-908005-27-4

This book was conceived, designed and produced by
**Ivy Press**

CREATIVE DIRECTOR Peter Bridgewater
PUBLISHER Jason Hook
EDITORIAL DIRECTOR Tom Kitch
SENIOR DESIGNER James Lawrence
DESIGNER Ginny Zeal
PHOTOGRAPHER Andrew Perris
ILLUSTRATOR Kell Black
MAP ILLUSTRATOR Richard Palmer

Printed in China

Colour origination by Ivy Press Reprographics

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3

*Dedicated to Noah and Malcolm*

# Contents

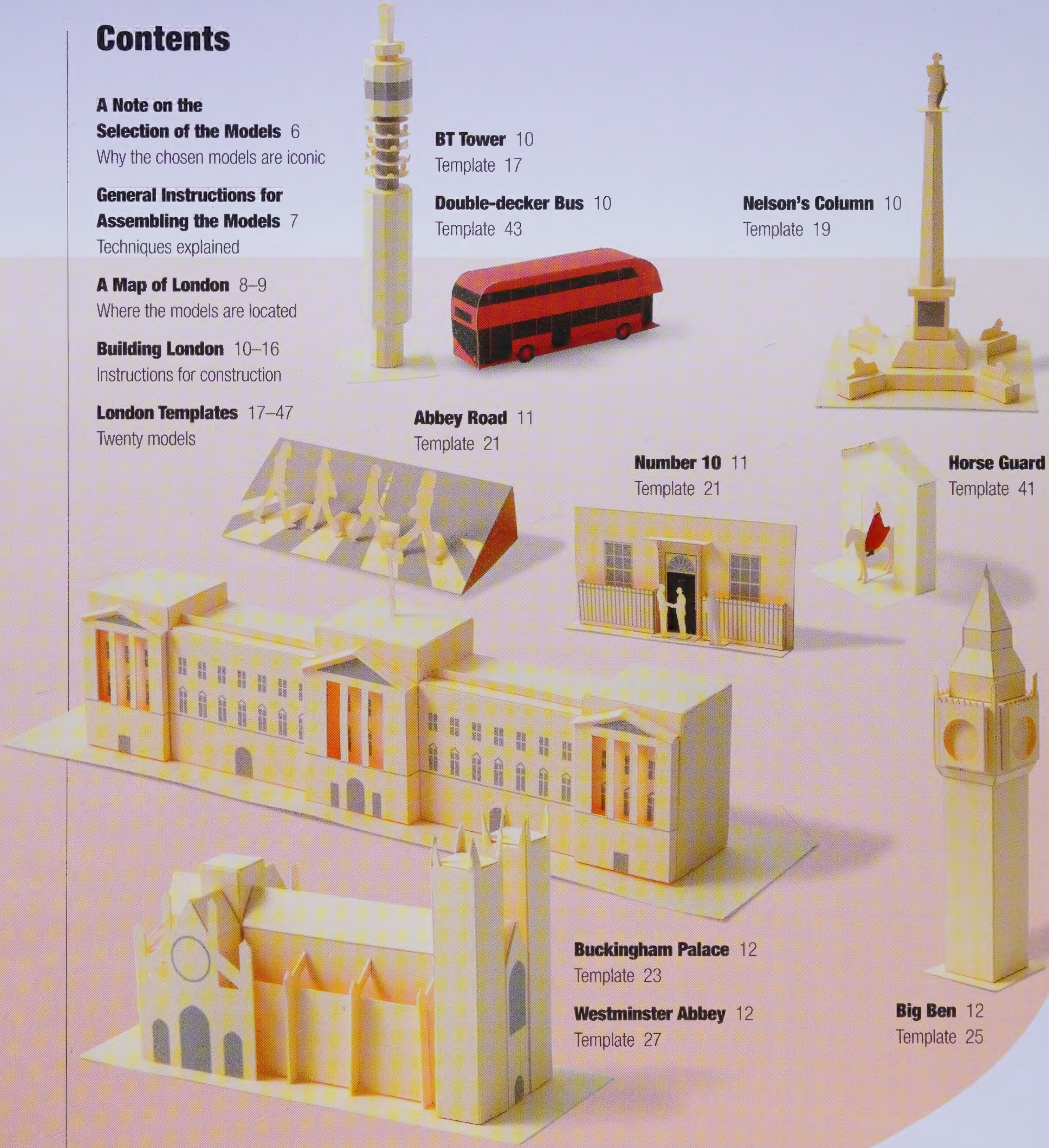
**A Note on the Selection of the Models** 6
Why the chosen models are iconic

**General Instructions for Assembling the Models** 7
Techniques explained

**A Map of London** 8–9
Where the models are located

**Building London** 10–16
Instructions for construction

**London Templates** 17–47
Twenty models



**BT Tower** 10
Template 17

**Double-decker Bus** 10
Template 43

**Nelson's Column** 10
Template 19

**Abbey Road** 11
Template 21

**Number 10** 11
Template 21

**Horse Guard** 11
Template 41

**Buckingham Palace** 12
Template 23

**Westminster Abbey** 12
Template 27

**Big Ben** 12
Template 25

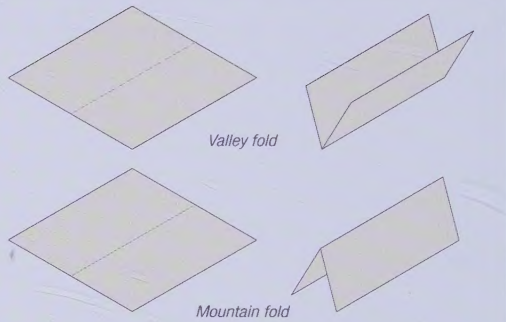
# General Instructions for Assembling the Models

Making things in paper is a slow art, an anachronistic activity in an age dominated by distractions. Time, patience and attention to detail are prerequisites to making these models. A love of the process is also inherent in enjoying the craft of paper modelling; actually doing the art, where the result is the artifact. That said, the materials required are few and inexpensive. You will need a straightedge and a scoring tool such as a butter knife, white glue such as PVC, an uncluttered work surface, good light and time. Neatness counts, so do not rush! Also, remember the advice of your primary school teacher when it comes to applying adhesive; one drop glues a lot. Tweezers are handy for holding and manipulating small pieces, and toothpicks are useful for applying glue.

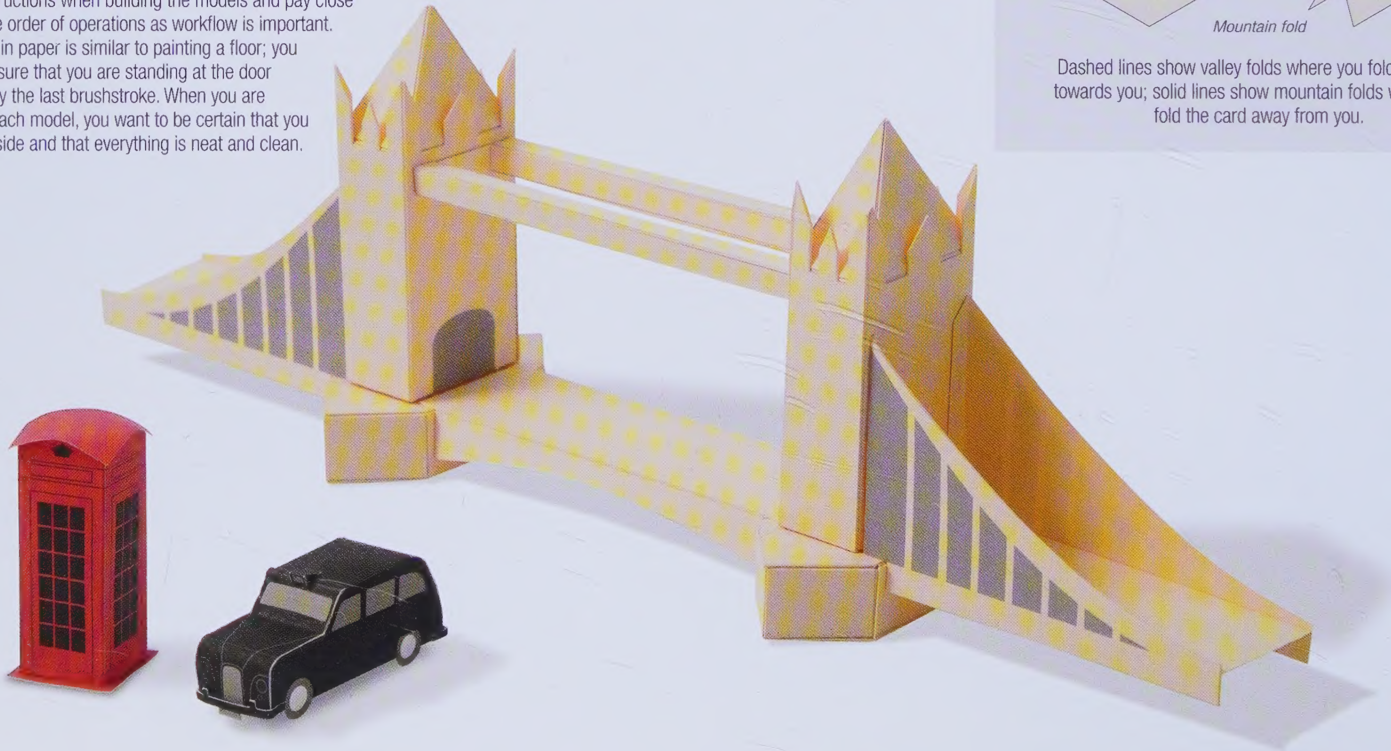
Follow the instructions when building the models and pay close attention to the order of operations as workflow is important. Making things in paper is similar to painting a floor; you want to make sure that you are standing at the door when you apply the last brushstroke. When you are finished with each model, you want to be certain that you are on the outside and that everything is neat and clean.

In general, build the model in numerical order. Punch out the necessary pieces, score and fold as necessary, and test fit the parts before applying glue. White glue is slow to set so you have a window in which you can adjust the pieces as they are drying. Hold each piece for a slow count of 20 before moving on to the next section. If you remove several pieces at the same time, you may want to pencil the corresponding numbers lightly on the inside so you don't lose track of what's what.

The art of paper modelling is as old as the art of printing. Take your time, refer to the photographs and the instructions, take breaks and enjoy making the models.

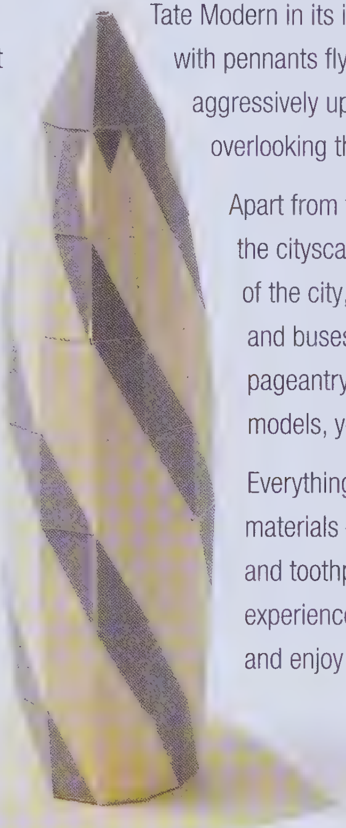


Dashed lines show valley folds where you fold the card towards you; solid lines show mountain folds where you fold the card away from you.



*'When a man is tired of London, he is tired of life',* said the author and critic Samuel Johnson. Three hundred years on, his eighteenth-century opinion would be echoed by many people. The City of London is the most populous municipality in the European Union (EU); it has a greater concentration of universities and more international visitors than any other city in the EU and its range of museums and galleries is almost unparalleled. There is a lot happening.

However, the experience of London cannot be captured by a list of firsts and biggests. One of the great things about the city is its human scale. Planning restrictions have meant that there are relatively few high-rise buildings, so the architecture of central London is impressive without being overwhelming. Perhaps the typical London style is represented by the grand buildings surrounding Trafalgar Square and the seventeenth-century churches built by Sir Christopher Wren, including his masterpiece, St Paul's Cathedral. Tower Bridge is a good example of neo-Gothic architecture, typical of London's older buildings. But its buildings, like its population, is generally of a diverse character, drawing on a lot of traditions and growing up over a long period.



One of the best things about London is the great thoroughfare of the Thames that runs straight through it. A single boat trip along the river opens up vistas of London past, present and future: the Palace of Westminster with its famous clock tower, the grandeur of St Paul's, Tate Modern in its iconic post-industrial building, the Tower of London with pennants flying, the financial district of Canary Wharf thrusting aggressively upward and, finally, Greenwich with its leafy slopes overlooking the River Thames.

Apart from the famous buildings, there are other elements of the cityscape that are just as much part of the overall sense of the city, and so you will discover models of the iconic taxis and buses, as well as a representative of London's celebrated pageantry. The hope is that, when you have assembled all the models, you will have captured some of the essence of this city.

Everything in this book can be made with simple household materials – a scoring tool, a straightedge, white glue, tweezers and toothpicks – and without any prior paper modelling experience. Simply follow the instructions, take your time and enjoy the process.

# A Map of London

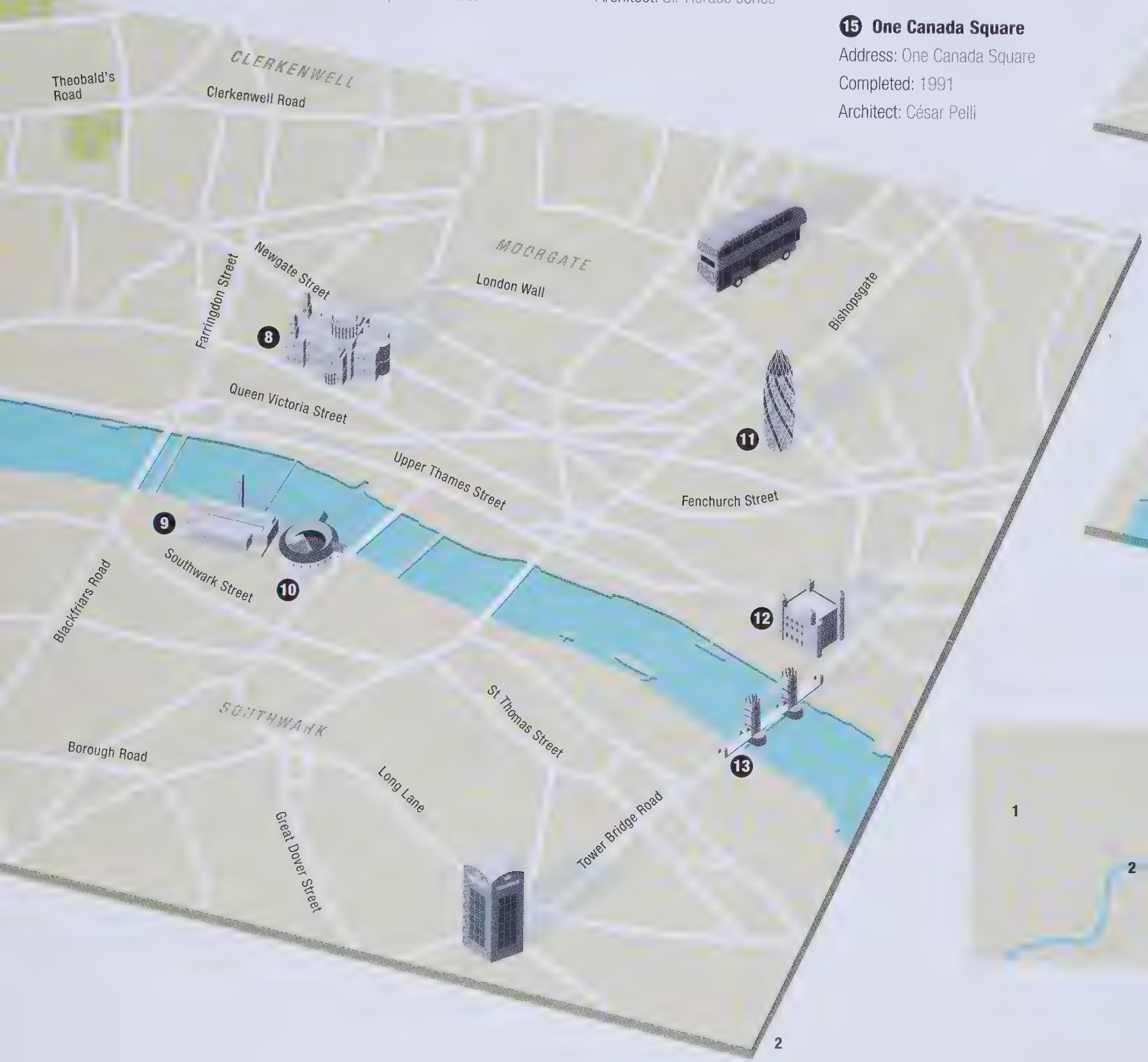
### ⑪ The Gherkin
Address: 30 St Mary Axe
Completed: 2004
Architects: Foster and Partners

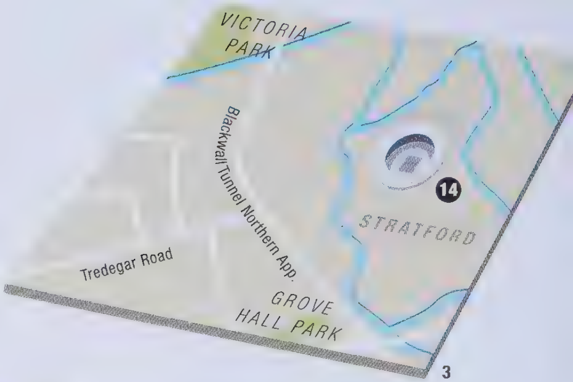
### ⑫ Tower of London
Address: Tower Hill
Completed: 1100 (White Tower)
Construction supervisor: Gundulf, Bishop of Rochester

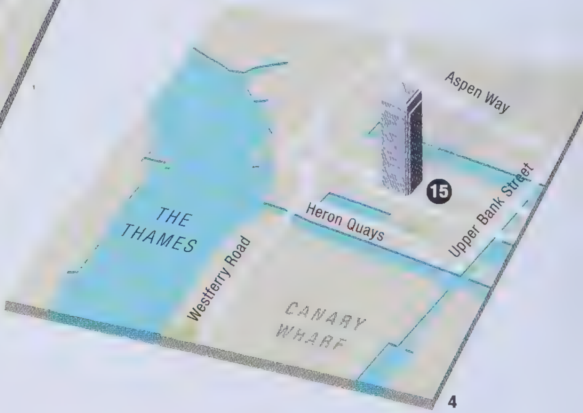
### ⑬ Tower Bridge
Address: between Tower Hamlets and Southwark
Completed: 1894
Architect: Sir Horace Jones

### ⑭ Olympic Stadium
Address: Olympic Park
Completed: 2011
Architects: Populous

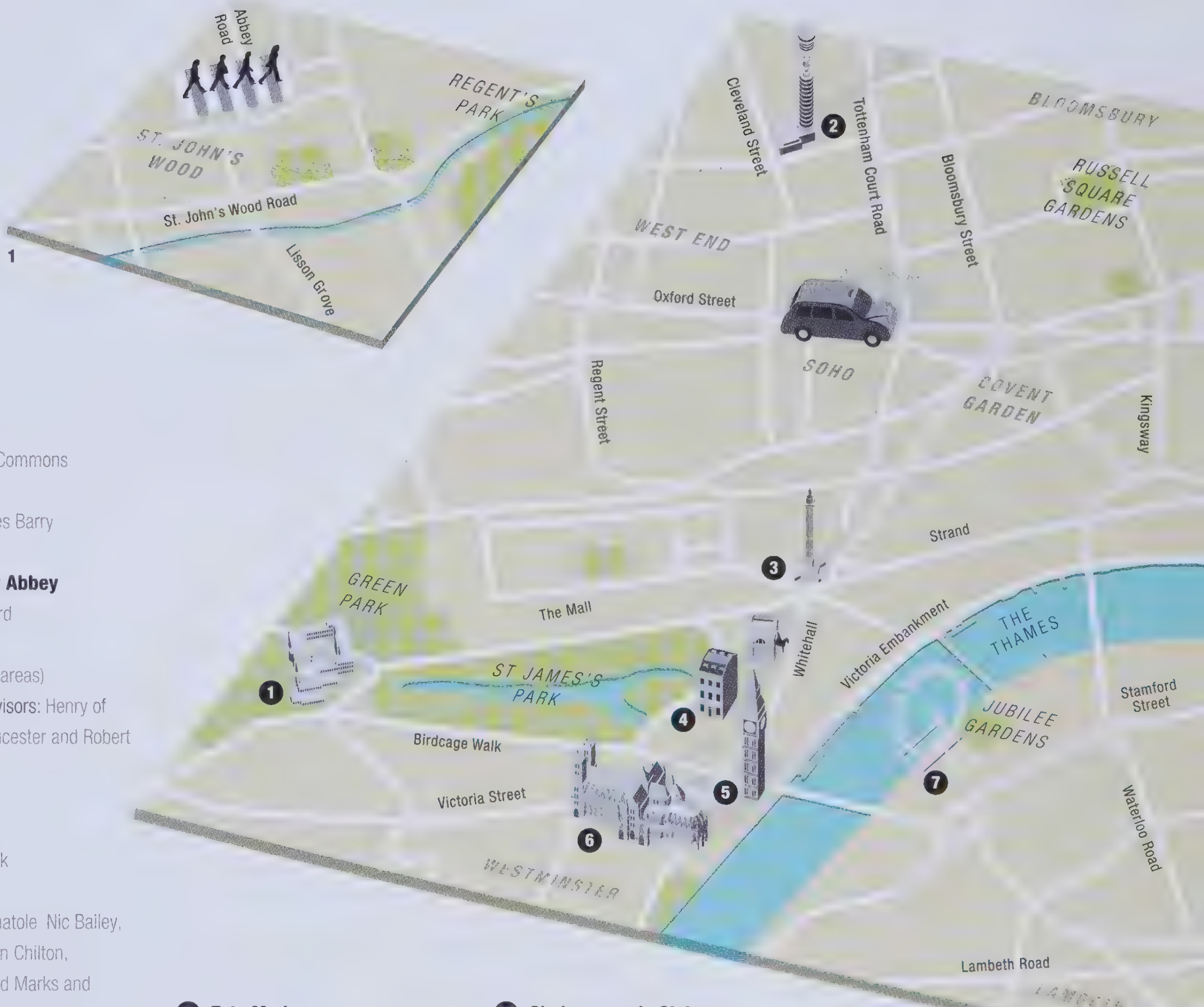
### ⑮ One Canada Square
Address: One Canada Square
Completed: 1991
Architect: César Pelli







*Paper London* features some of the oldest and most contemporary structures in London. From Big Ben to the new Olympic stadium, from Westminster Abbey to the London Eye, you will find a vast range of unique structures in this cosmopolitan city. This guide shows you where they are all located in the city.



**❶ Buckingham Palace**
Address: Buckingham Palace
Original building completed: 1703
Architect: William Winde
Conversion completed: 1847
Architect: Edward Blore

**❷ BT Tower**
Address: 60 Cleveland Street
Completed: 1964
Architect: Eric Bedford

**❸ Nelson's Column**
Address: Trafalgar Square
Completed: 1843
Designer: Wiliam Railton

**❹ Number 10**
Address: 10 Downing Street
Original building completed: 1684
Developer: Sir George Downing
Conversion completed: 1735
Architect: William Kent

**❺ Big Ben**
Address: House of Commons
Completed: 1859
Architect: Sir Charles Barry

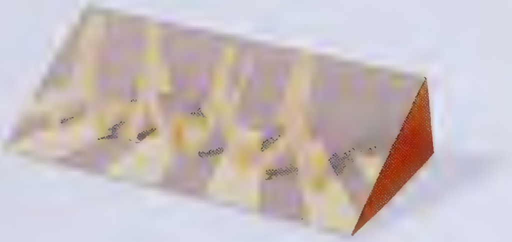
**❻ Westminster Abbey**
Address: Dean's Yard
Completed: 1269
(apse and adjacent areas)
Construction supervisors: Henry of Reyns, John of Gloucester and Robert of Beverley

**❼ London Eye**
Address: South Bank
Completed: 1999
Architects: Frank Anatole, Nic Bailey, Julia Barfield, Steven Chilton, Malcolm Cook, David Marks and Mark Sparrowhawk

**❽ St Paul's Cathedral**
Address: St Paul's Churchyard
Completed: 1710
Architect: Sir Christopher Wren

**❾ Tate Modern**
Address: Bankside
Original building completed: 1963
Architect: Sir Giles Gilbert Scott
Conversion completed: 2000
Architects: Herzog & de Meuron

**❿ Shakespeare's Globe**
Address: 21 New Globe Walk
Original building completed: 1599
Carpenter: Peter Street
Modern Globe completed: 1997
Architects: Pentagram

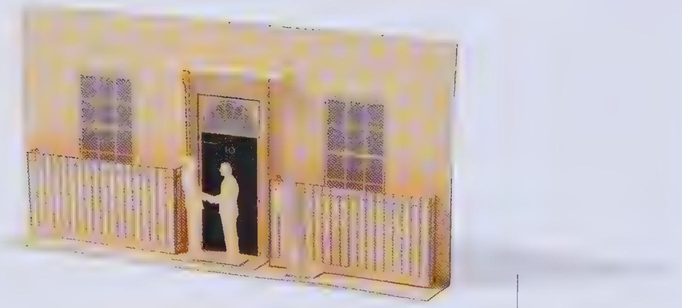


## Abbey Road

Probably the most famous strip of tarmac in the world, the zebra crossing in Abbey Road is a magnet for Beatles' fans from around the world who come to re-enact the iconic album cover. The crossing and the recording studio nearby where The Beatles made most of their records are both officially listed as being of special historic interest.

Mountain and valley fold the road, *Abbey Road 1*, as indicated.

Glue each Beatle, *Abbey Road 2*, to his corresponding spot with John in front, followed by Paul, Ringo and George. Put a tiny drop of glue on the bottom of each figure's foot and then lower into place using a pair of tweezers. Hold for a count of 20 before moving on to the next figure.



## Number 10

Perhaps appropriately, given prevailing opinions about politicians, Number 10 Downing Street is not quite what it seems. The street was developed in the late seventeenth century by Sir George Downing, who built a terrace of shoddy houses just round the corner from Westminster in search of a quick buck. In 1735 a residence in Downing's Terrace at the front and the much grander house behind were presented by the King to the Prime Minister as his official residence, and the two houses were joined together. Since then the house has been restored and refurbished many times, but it retains the name of the 'perfidious rogue' who built it.

Begin by valley folding the façade, *Downing Street 1*.

Create the doorway, *Downing Street 2*, as indicated, and glue into place.

Add the left and right railings, *Downing Street 3*.

Mountain fold the base of the politicians, *Downing Street 4*. You may round out the figures vertically by slightly rolling them over a dowel or a round pencil to give them just a touch of depth. Do the same with the police officer, *Downing Street 5*, and glue into place.

## Horse Guard

Part of the pageantry of London that so appeals to visitors, the Household Cavalry escort the Queen on official occasions, and they also mount guard at Buckingham Palace. They might look decorative, but they are the oldest and most senior regiments in the British Army, and the guard in the hut with his shiny boots might until recently have been zipping about in a tank. So, you need to take the guards seriously.

Fold and glue *Horse Guard 1* and *2*, to make the guard's entrance.

Fold and glue *Horse Guard 3*, the guard and horse, as indicated.

Fold and glue the tabs of *Horse Guard 4*, the guard's cloak, as indicated. When dry, lower the cloak over the seated horse guard and glue it in place.

Fold and glue the guard's helmet plume, *Horse Guard 5*, in place.

Attach the complete horse guard to the guard house base, *Horse Guard 1*.

**BT Tower**

When it was completed in 1964, the Post Office Tower, as it used to be known, was the tallest building in London and one of the most distinctive. It is surprising then to find that it was officially a secret and did not appear on Ordnance Survey maps, because it housed vital telecommunications aerials. It is a challenging project and so less experienced crafters may want to try another model first.

- The odd-numbered *BT Tower 3* to *17* are all attached to the centre spindle and serve as supports to the even-numbered pieces as instructed below.

- Fold and glue *BT Tower 2*, the central cylinder, to the base, *BT Tower 1*.

- Attach *BT Tower 3* to *2*. Fold and glue *BT Tower 4* into a cylinder and lower over *BT Tower 2* and *3* into place. Follow a similar pattern for *BT Tower 5* and *6*, with top of *BT Tower 6* aligning with the top of *BT Tower 5* so that it overlaps *BT Tower 4*.

- Attach *BT Tower 7* around *BT Tower 2* so it sits on *BT Tower 6*. *BT Tower 8*, the lowest set of disk antennae, sits on top of *BT Tower 7*. *BT Tower 9* to *6* are attached in the same way.

- *BT Tower 17* wraps around and is glued in place over *BT Tower 2*, and *BT Tower 18* is lowered over it.

- *BT Tower 19* and *20* sit on the top of the spindle.

**Double-decker Bus**

'Hold very tight, please!' Like the black cabs, the bright red London bus is an internationally recognized ambassador for its home city. The classic old double-decker Routemasters with the open platforms at the rear were mostly replaced by the end of 2005, though there are some survivors on routes 9 and 15. However, enthusiasts will be pleased to see the introduction of the new Routemaster double-decker bus which uses the very latest engineering techniques to minimize its environmental impact and is 40 per cent more fuel efficient.

- This model consists entirely of one piece, *Double-decker Bus 1*. Slightly round the front and back of the bus using a dowel or a round pencil. Notice that the rear entrance is indented; mountain and valley fold as indicated to create this.

**Nelson's Column**

Constructed in the mid-nineteenth century, Nelson's Column is the centrepiece of Trafalgar Square, one of the busiest tourist spots in London. The column itself is a copy of one in the Corinthian Temple of Mars Ultor in Rome. At the top is a 5-metre (16-foot) high statue of Lord Nelson, the heroic admiral who defeated Napoleon Bonaparte at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805.

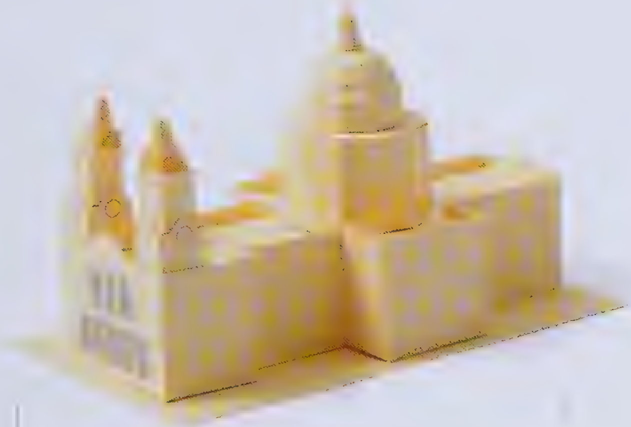
- Build this model from the bottom up. Fold and glue the pedestal, *Nelson's Column 1*. Attach to the base.

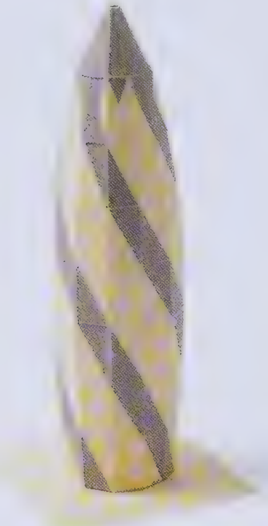
- Fold, glue and attach *Nelson's Column 3* to *6* in numerical order.

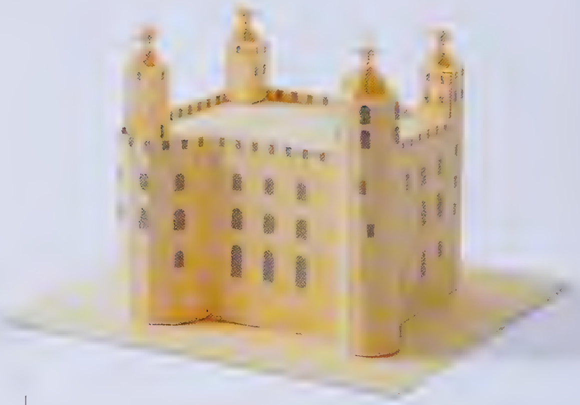
- At the top of the column attach *Nelson's Column 7*.

- Roll and glue *Nelson's Column 8*. Attach *Nelson's Column 8* to the back of Admiral Nelson, *Nelson's Column 9*. Attach *Nelson's Column 8* to *Nelson's Column 7*.

- Apply a thin bead of glue to the bottom edge of each lion, *Nelson's Column 10*, and attach to the pedestal. Use tweezers for the fine work.







### St Paul's Cathedral

The white dome of the Cathedral Church of Paul the Apostle rises high above the City of London, presiding serenely over the frenzy of business activity in the buildings around. The Cathedral's architect, Sir Christopher Wren, is buried in the crypt, and his memorial stone carries the words: *si monumentum requiris, circumspice* – meaning 'if you seek a monument, look around you'.

This is a complex model so take your time. Begin by mountain and valley folding *St Paul's 2* and *3*, the building's main structure. Pay special attention to the mountain and valley fold tabs that fold into the model and serve as the support for the roof. Glue *St Paul's 2* and *3* together.

Lower the roof, *St Paul's 4*, into place and glue. Turn the model upside down when necessary to reach inside.

Build the cylindrical central tower, *St Paul's 5*.

Assemble the dome, *St Paul's 6* to *10*. Glue the assembled dome to *St Paul's 5*. Attach to the roof.

Add *St Paul's 11* and *12*, the spire of the dome.

Build the left and right towers, *St Paul's 13* to *7*, in numerical order. Attach the completed towers to the roof.

### The Gherkin

30 St Mary Axe is the rather prosaic name of this 180-metre (590-feet) high building in the heart of London's financial district. It's much better then, to call it like it is and refer to the Gherkin, one of the most striking buildings to be built in London or anywhere else in recent years. A beautiful swirl of glass and steel, the building was awarded the Stirling Prize for architecture in 2004 by a unanimous decision, the first time this has ever happened.

Build in numerical order, *The Gherkin 1* to *8*, and work from top to bottom. Mountain fold all the creases and test fit before gluing. Make sure that all the seams and surface designs match up. Reach inside each successive piece while the glue is setting so that each piece nestles snugly inside the other.

Glue the completed building to the base, *The Gherkin 9*.

### Tower of London

Now a picturesque sight on the banks of the Thames, the Tower of London has for centuries been a powerful symbol of royal power and the grisly final destination for a whole lot of people who got in the way. The square keep in the centre is the White Tower, originally constructed in the eleventh century to mark William the Conqueror's accession to the English throne.

This is a detailed model so take your time. Remove the base, *Tower of London 1*, and set aside. Fold the outer walls of the tower, *Tower of London 2*, as indicated. Make sure to fold and glue the top edges of the turrets down as shown.

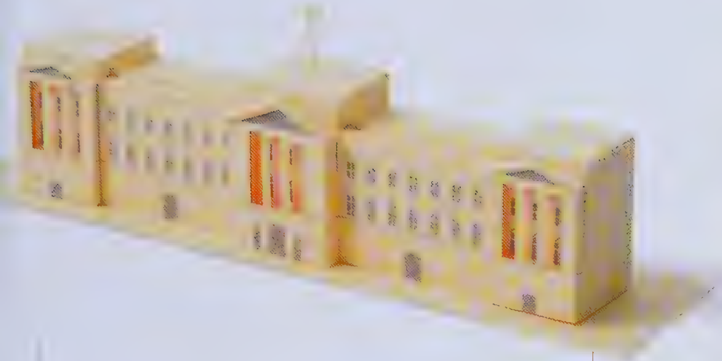
Insert the roof, *Tower of London 3*, into the tower from the bottom so that it nestles snugly against the fold of the top turrets. Glue in place.

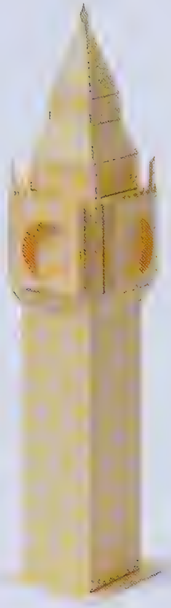
Fold and glue the rounded tower, *Tower of London 4*, in place. Fold and glue the square towers, pieces *5*, *6*, and *7* in their respective areas.

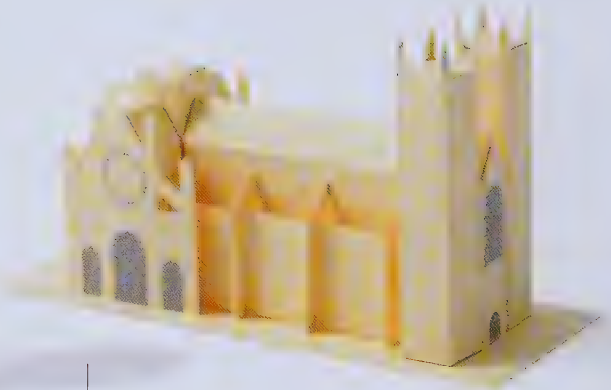
Adhere the top of the round tower, *Tower of London 9*. Glue the square roof pieces, *Tower of London 10*, into place.

Fold and glue the tops of the towers back to back, *Tower of London 11*. Glue to the roof pieces, *Tower of London 10*. Attach the completed tower to the base, *Tower of London 1*.

Attach the stairs, *Tower of London 8*.







## Buckingham Palace

Built for the Duke of Buckingham in 1703, the Palace has been the official home of the British monarch for over 175 years and is the venue for grand ceremonial and state occasions. To be honest, it isn't the most architecturally interesting building, but its royal status and the magnificent collection of art treasures that it houses make it well worth a visit.

▨ Begin with *Buckingham Palace 1*, the front of the palace. Before folding any of the tabs or the roof, fold and glue *Buckingham Palace 2, 3* and *4* into place. These give the model a good deal of depth. Add the roofs, *Buckingham Palace 5, 6* and *7*, to these pieces.

▨ Now fold and glue the roof and tabs of *Buckingham Palace 1*. (Do not attach to the base yet – that comes last.)

▨ Attach the back, *Buckingham Palace 8*.

▨ Add the two indented roof sections, *Buckingham Palace 9*. Turn the model upside down when necessary to reach the inner tabs.

▨ Glue the roof railings, *Buckingham Palace 10*, into position.

▨ Now attach the building to the base, *Buckingham Palace 11*. Finally, add the flag, *Buckingham Palace 12*.

## Big Ben

As most people know, Big Ben is not Big Ben at all. The name belongs to the largest bell in the tower, which was cast in the 1850s and weighs 13,760 kg (30,335 lb). The building itself is properly referred to simply as the Clock Tower. However, that's not much of a name for arguably the most iconic building in London so, for most people, Big Ben it remains.

▨ Begin with *Big Ben 1* and *2*. Attach the clock faces, *Big Ben 2*, to the four sides of the clock tower, *Big Ben 1*. When dry, fold and glue *Big Ben 1* together.

▨ Glue the flat roof, *Big Ben 3*, in place.

▨ Fold and glue the top of the tower, *Big Ben 4*. Attach to the roof, *Big Ben 3*.

▨ Fold and glue the main tower, *Big Ben 5*. Apply glue to the top of *Big Ben 5* and to the tabs at the bottom of the clock section, then lower the clock section around *Big Ben 5* until it sits in place.

▨ Attach the completed tower to the base, *Big Ben 6*.

## Westminster Abbey

There has been an abbey on this site since about 970, and the present Gothic building was begun in 1245 by Henry III. The Abbey has been the venue for the coronation and burial of all the British monarchs since 1066.

▨ Remove the base, *Abbey 1*, and set aside. Fold and glue *Abbey 2*, the main body of the church. Attach to the base.

▨ Build the left tower, *Abbey 3* and *3a*. Attach to the base and *Abbey 2*. Build the right tower, *Abbey 4* and *4a*. Attach to the base and *Abbey 2*.

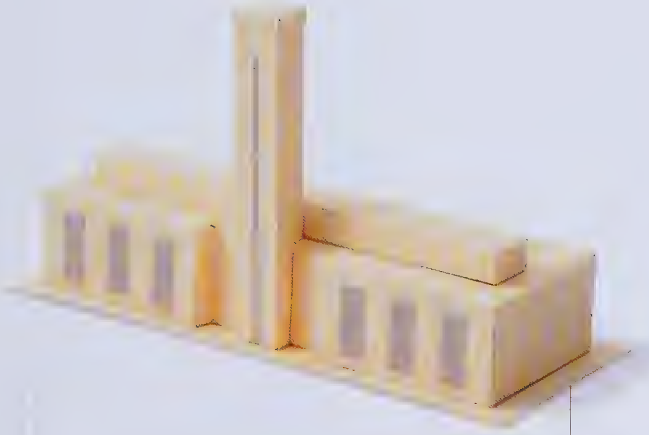
▨ Fold and glue the centremost structure, *Abbey 5*. Attach to the back of *Abbey 2* and the base.

▨ Build *Abbey 6*, *7* and *8* and fasten them in their respective places, making sure the glue areas line up to their corresponding numbers.

▨ Attach the right and left outside walls, *Abbey 9* and *10*. Attach the rear wall, *Abbey 11*.

▨ Fold and glue the flying buttresses, *Abbey 12*. Let dry. When dried attach them to the outside walls and to the main structure. Apply a thin bead of glue to the inside edges of the buttresses and use tweezers to ease them into place.

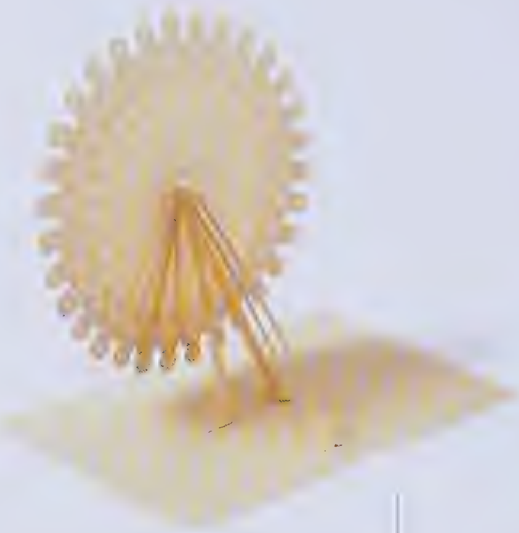
▨ Attach the side façades, *Abbey 13*, to pieces *Abbey 8* and *6*.



### Tate Modern

The disused Bankside Power Station, designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, was completed in 1963 but later closed in 1981. It acquired a new lease of life when the Tate Gallery adopted the site in 1994. Tate Modern, designed by the up-and-coming Swiss architectural practice of Herzog & de Meuron, opened in 2000 to universal acclaim. Since then it has become the most visited modern art gallery in the world.

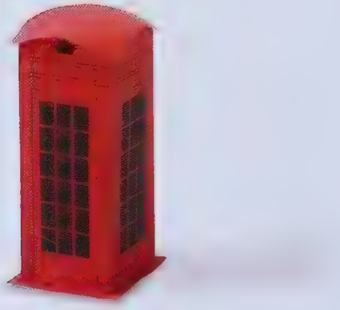
- Begin by folding and gluing the central tower, *Tate Modern 1*. Set aside.
- Fold and glue the cap for the tower, *Tate Modern 2*. Attach to *Tate Modern 1*.
- Build the main building, *Tate Modern 3*, paying close attention to the mountain and valley folds. Attach the tower, *Tate Modern 1*, to the main building.
- Assemble *Tate Modern 4* and glue to the top of the main building.
- Attach the completed structure to the base, *Tate Modern 5*.



### London Eye

Visited by over 3.5 million people every year, the London Eye at 135 metres (442 feet) is the tallest Ferris wheel in Europe. During its stately 30-minute revolution it offers fantastic views of the city. On a clear day you can wave to the Queen in Windsor Castle, 40 kilometres (25 miles) away. There are 32 pods, one for each of the London boroughs, and the wheel is suspended from a single delicate A-frame.

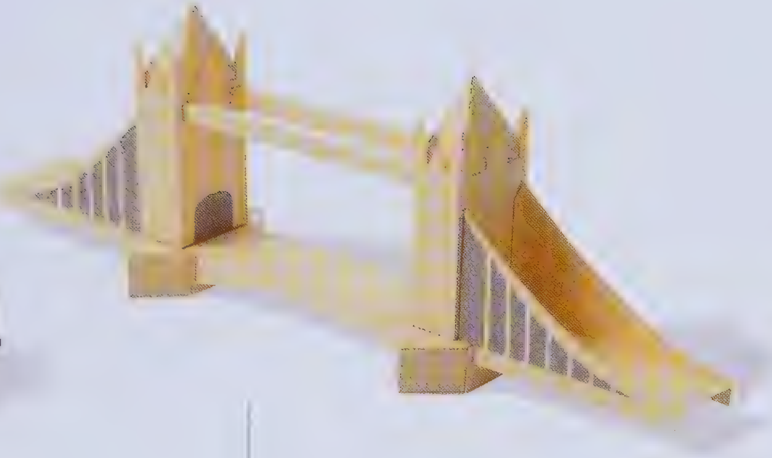
- This is a simple but delicate model to build. Fold and glue *London Eye 2* to the base, *London Eye 1*.
- Fold and glue *London Eye 3* to *London Eye 2* at the top turbine.
- Glue *London Eye 3* to the base.
- Glue *London Eye 4* to *London Eye 2* and *3* at the open butterfly circle. The model is complete.

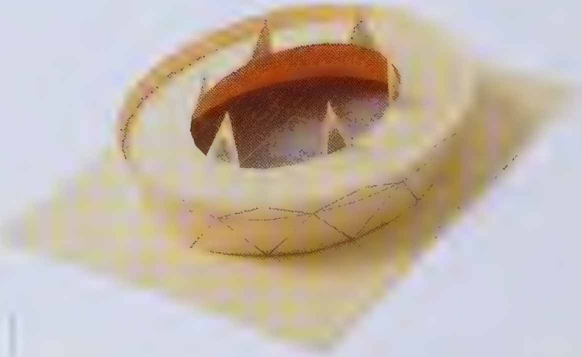


### Telephone Box

In addition to Bankside Power Station, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott designed one of the largest buildings in Britain, Liverpool Cathedral. He also designed one of the smallest, the classic red telephone kiosk. In fact, he designed it three times, the first time in 1924. It is the third version, introduced in 1935 and confusingly called K6, that is a familiar sight on street corners throughout Central London.

- This is probably the simplest of all the models to build. Fold and glue the box structure, *Telephone Box 1*. Attach to the base, *Telephone Box 2*.
- Using a dowel or a round pencil, slightly curve the four corners of the roof, *Telephone Box 3*, downward. Put a thin bead of glue along the upper edges of the box and gently lower the roof into position. Firmly, but without using too much pressure, hold the four sloping corners of the roof down as they set for a slow count of 20.





**London Taxi**

There are about 21,000 black taxicabs in London, and they are as much a part of the cityscape as the red buses and the Houses of Parliament. The classic style of cab, the Austin FX4, was introduced in 1958 and stayed in production for 40 years. London cab drivers have to pass a fiendish test of the city's geography, called 'The Knowledge', so that can prove that they know where everything is, and most of them will be quite happy to tell you that they know a lot more things besides.

- Fold and glue *London Taxi 1* into place, making sure to roll the curved portions over a dowel or round pencil before gluing.
- Glue the bumpers, *London Taxi 2* and *3*, into place.
- Fold and glue *London Taxi 4*, the 'for hire' sign, into place.

**Tower Bridge**

Of the many bridges over the Thames, Tower Bridge is undoubtedly the most distinctive. It was completed in 1894, and its neo-Gothic design was intended to complement the nearby Tower of London. The twin leaves of the main roadway can be raised to allow the passage of ships, and on one famous occasion the raising of the roadway accidentally divided President Clinton's motorcade in two. Although it was much derided at its opening as being pretentious and over-elaborate, the bridge remains a much-loved landmark.

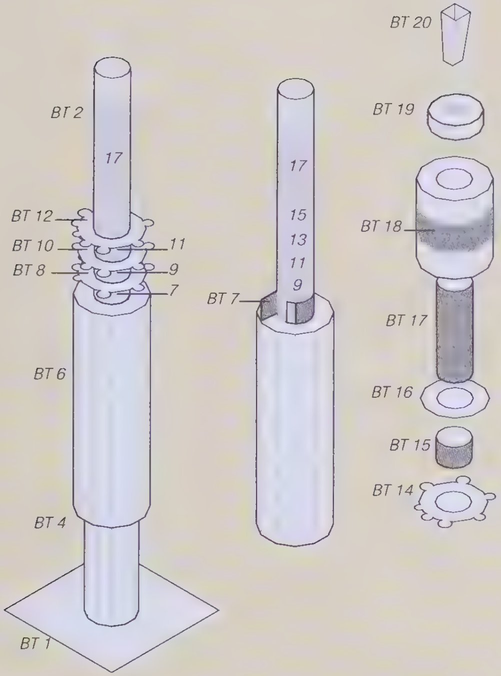
- Begin by building *Bridge 1*, the bridge towers.
- Lower the roofs, *Bridge 2*, into the turrets and glue in place.
- Build the bases, *Bridge 3*. Before gluing the towers to their respective bases, note that the outsides of the towers have two vertical glue areas, while the insides have one horizontal glue area. The outside faces of the bases have no glue areas but the inside faces have a 'bow tie'-shaped glue area. Attach accordingly.
- Fold and glue the walkway, *Bridge 4*. Attach it to the insides of the towers, one tower at a time. Hold for a slow count of 20.
- Fold and glue the span of the bridge, *Bridge 5*, into place. Let it dry.
- Mountain and valley fold the outer spans, *Bridge 6,* as shown. Put a bead of glue into the valleys of the spans so that the sides adhere to the road. When dry, attach each span to the outer faces of the towers.

**Olympic Stadium**

One of London's newest landmarks, the Olympic Stadium has been built on former industrial land in the East End of the city and is part of the huge redevelopment of the area for the 2012 Olympics. The building has the distinction of being shrinkwrapped – a printed polyester wrapper goes around the entire exterior of the stadium, sheathing the frame that supports the roof.

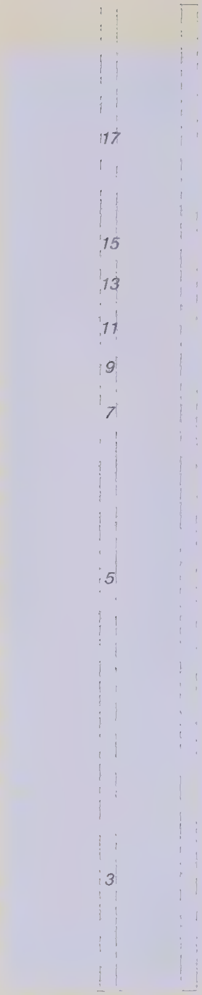
- This is an easy model to build. Fold and glue the sides of the stadium, *Olympic Stadium 2*, into place on *Olympic Stadium 1*.
- Glue *Olympic Stadium 3*, the playing field, onto the base, *Olympic Stadium 1*.
- Fold the tabs of piece *Olympic Stadium 4* down and glue into place inside *Olympic Stadium 2.* When dry, valley fold the triangular supports of *Olympic Stadium 4*.

# BT Tower

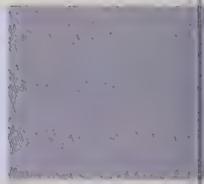


Top

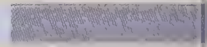
BT Tower 6



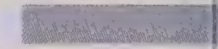
BT Tower 2



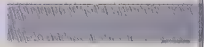
BT Tower 17



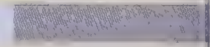
BT Tower 15



BT Tower 13

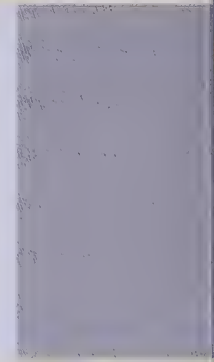


BT Tower 11



BT Tower 9

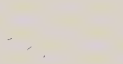
BT Tower 7



BT Tower 5

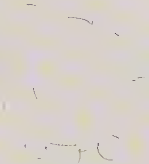
BT Tower 3

BT Tower 20



BT Tower 8

BT Tower 12

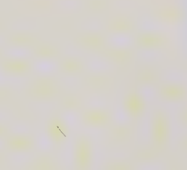


BT Tower 14

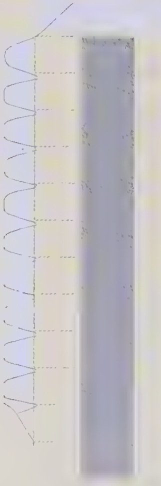
BT Tower 10

BT Tower 4

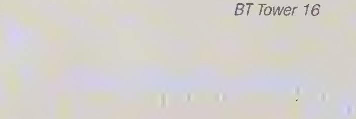
BT Tower 1



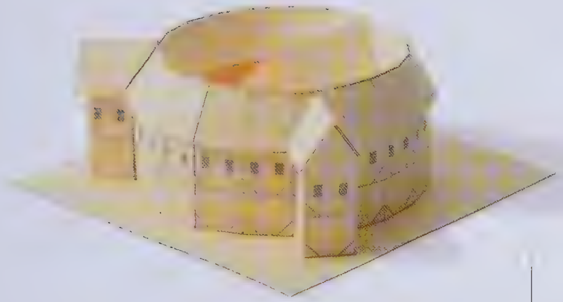
BT Tower 16

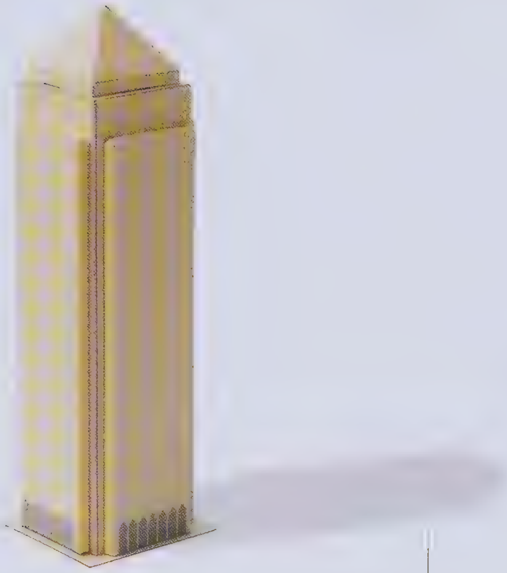


BT Tower 18



BT Tower 19





## Shakespeare's Globe

The original Globe Theatre was built in 1599 by Shakespeare's acting company, the Lord Chamberlain's Men, on some marshy land in Southwark. The modern reconstruction was the brainchild of Sam Wanamaker, the American director and actor, who died in 1993 and sadly didn't live to see its completion. Based on excavations and contemporary accounts, the theatre was built using sixteenth-century techniques and, like the original, it is a 20-sided polygon rather than a circle.

▨ Valley fold and glue the inner slant of the roof, *Globe 1*.

▨ Mountain fold and glue the outer pitch of the roof, *Globe 2*. Attach *Globe 1* to the inside of *Globe 2*, making sure to line up the two small triangles printed as guides. Set aside.

▨ Mountain fold and glue the outer wall of the theatre, *Globe 3*.

▨ Valley fold and glue the inner wall, *Globe 4*. Attach *Globe 3* and *4* to the base, *Globe 8*.

▨ Glue the roof to the tops of the walls, lining up the guide triangles.

▨ Build the two side entrances and their roofs, *Globe 5* and *6*. Attach to their respective places.

▨ Build the stage, *Globe 7*, and glue to the inside of the theatre where indicated.

## One Canada Square

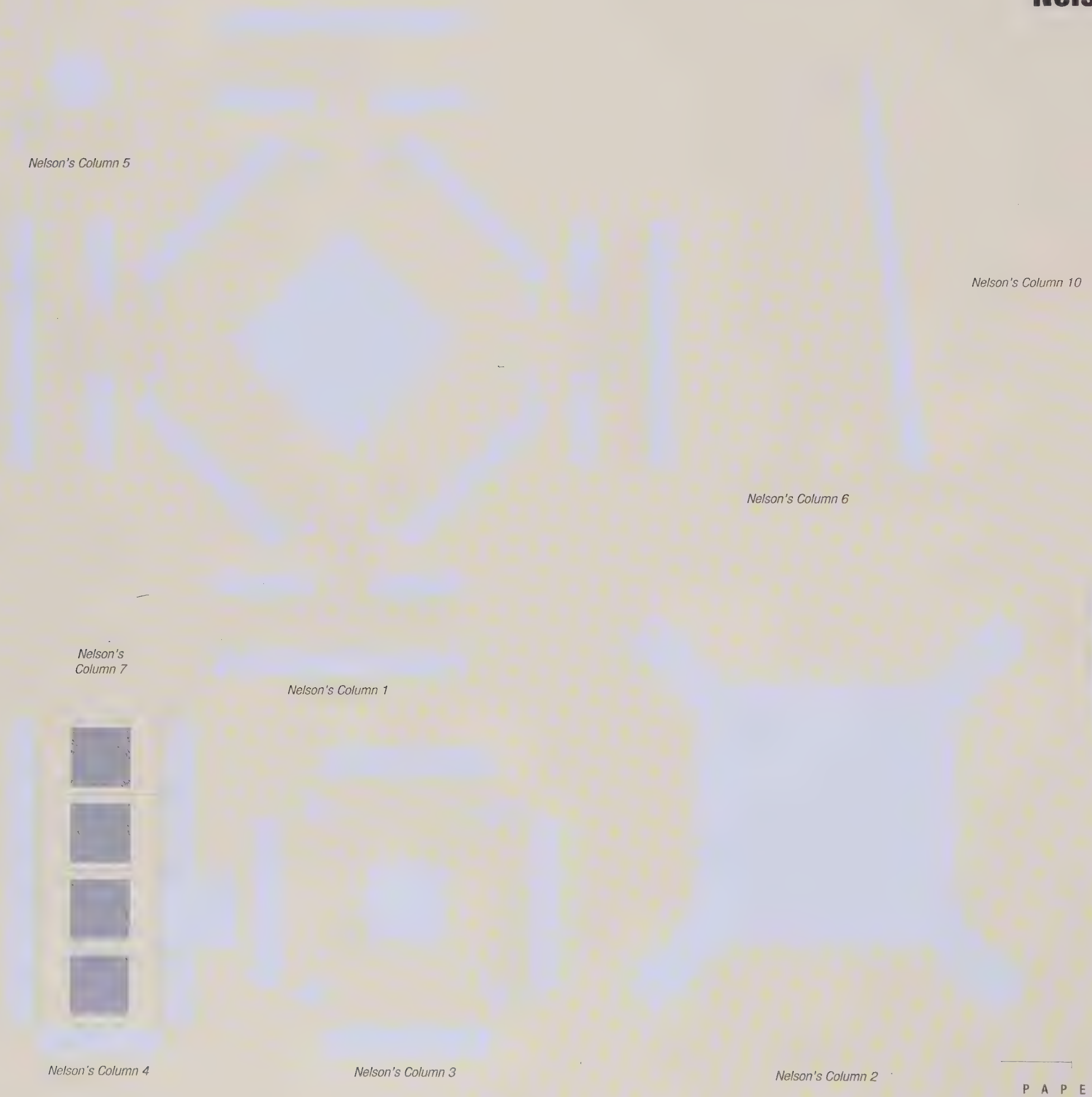
Love it or hate it, you can't ignore it – the tower that stands 235 metres (770 feet) high as the centrepiece of Canary Wharf held its place as the tallest building in London until it was overtaken by Shard London Bridge in 2012. Blockish, vast and rather charmless by day, it undergoes a transformation at night when, brightly lit, it makes an impressive beacon on the east London skyline.

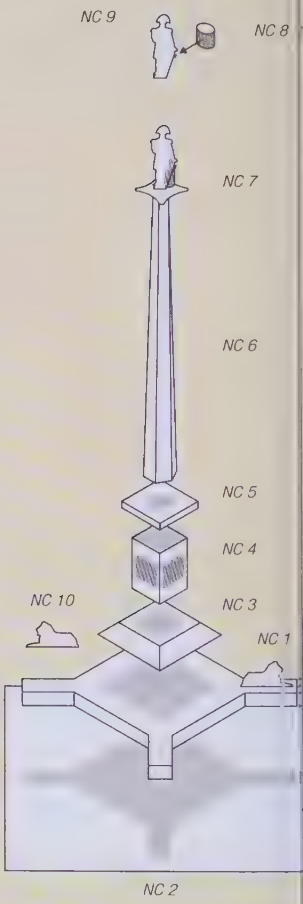
▨ This is a very straightforward model. Take the main structure, *One Canada Square 1*, but do not fold or glue it yet. Fold and glue the protruding pieces, *One Canada Square 2*, to the four sides of *One Canada Square 1*.

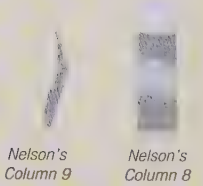
▨ Now fold and glue the main structure, *One Canada Square 1*.

▨ Build the pyramid, *One Canada Square 3*, and glue to the top of *One Canada Square 1*. Attach the completed building to the base, *One Canada Square 4*.

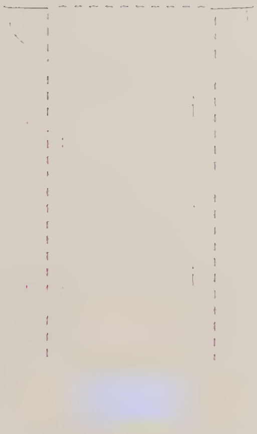
# Nelson's Column



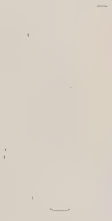




# Abbey Road/Number 10

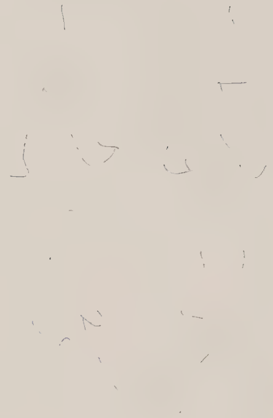


Downing Street 2

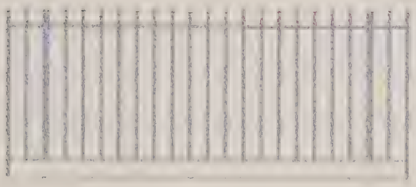


Downing Street 4

Downing Street 5

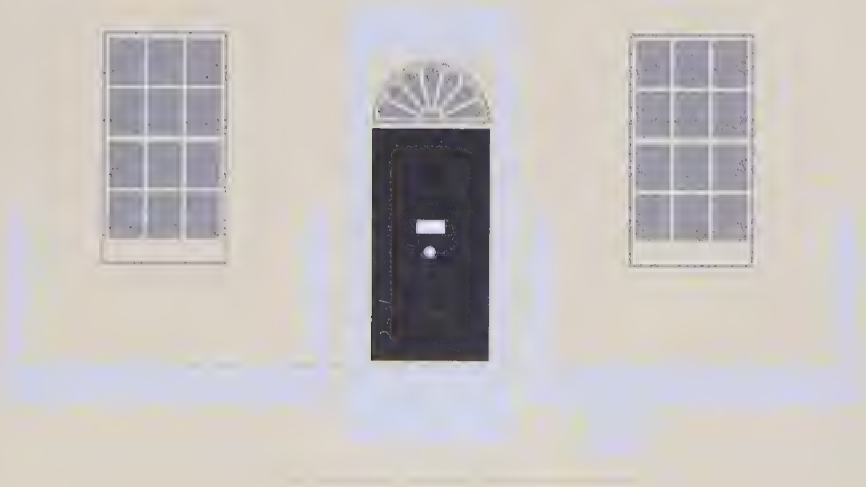


Abbey Road 2



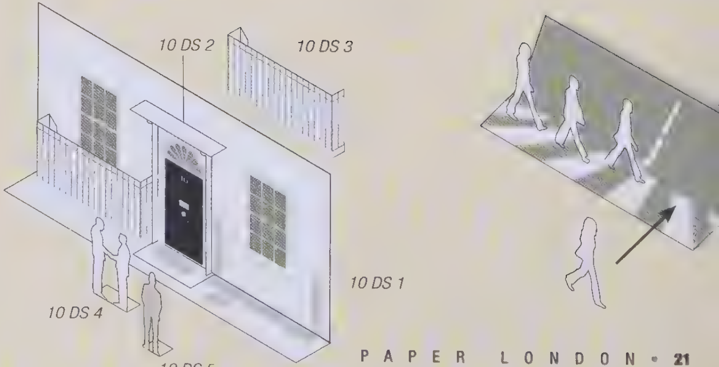
Downing Street 3

Downing Street 3

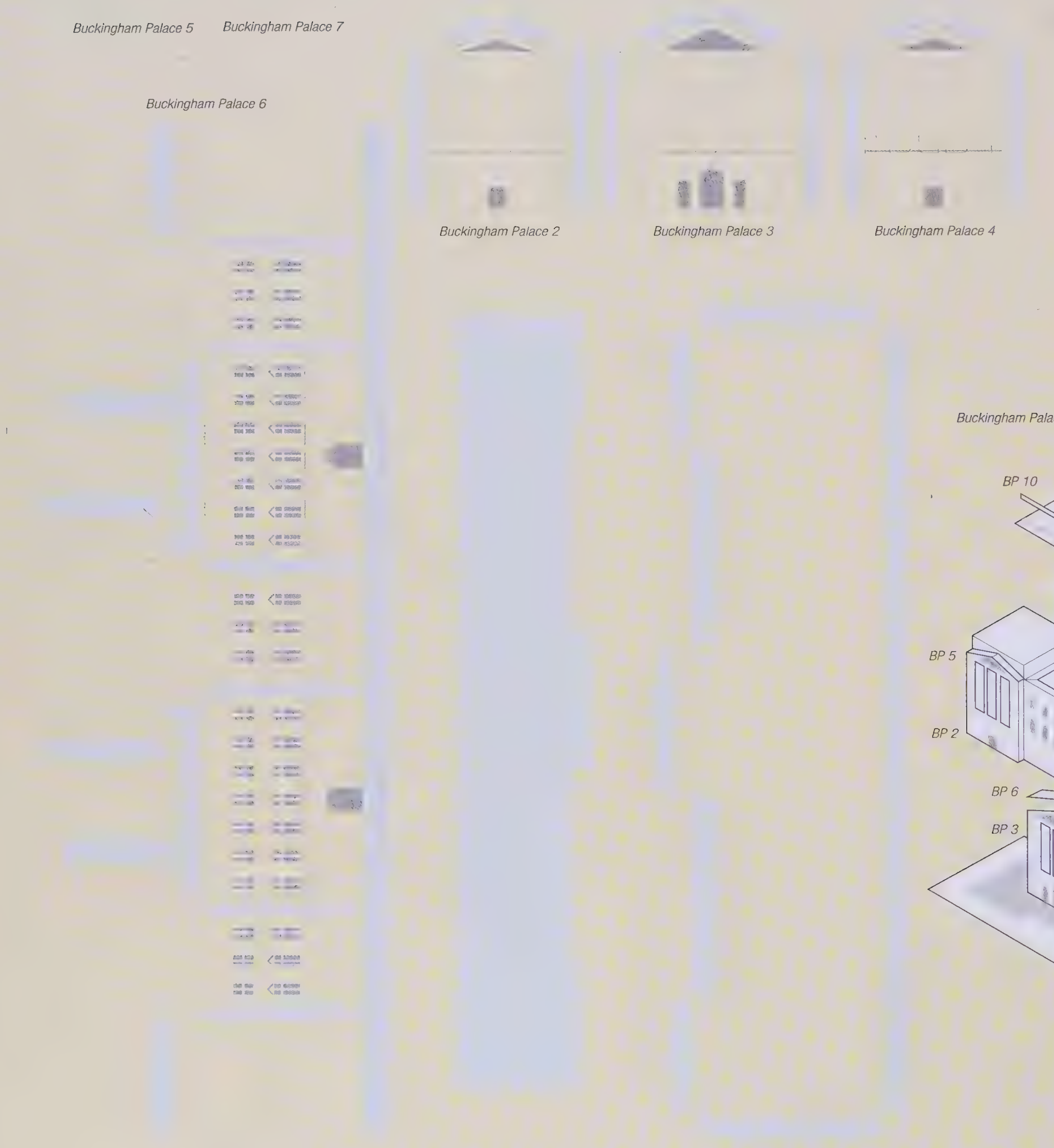


Downing Street 1

Abbey Road 1



# Buckingham Palace



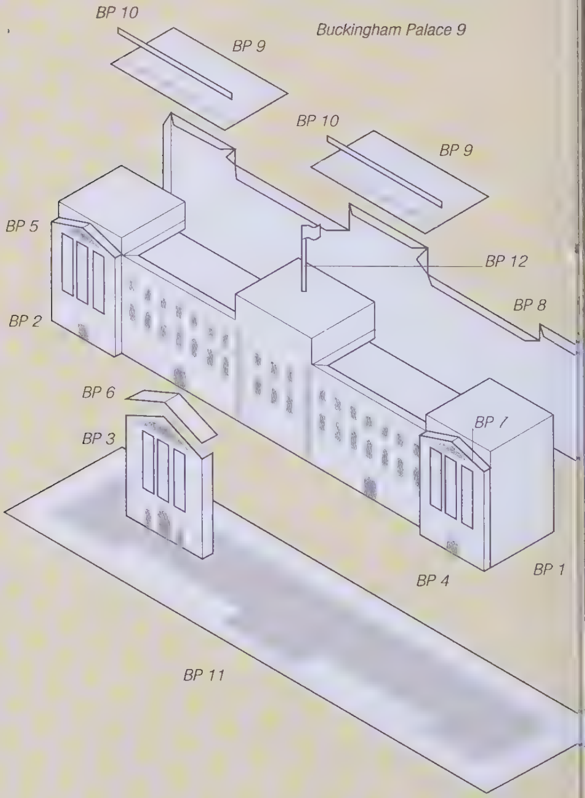
Buckingham Palace 10

Buckingham Palace 9

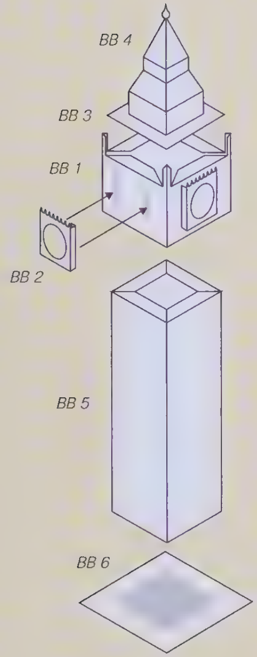
Buckingham Palace 10

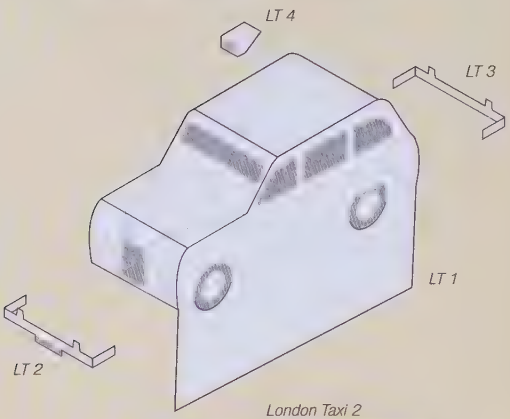
Buckingham Palace 12

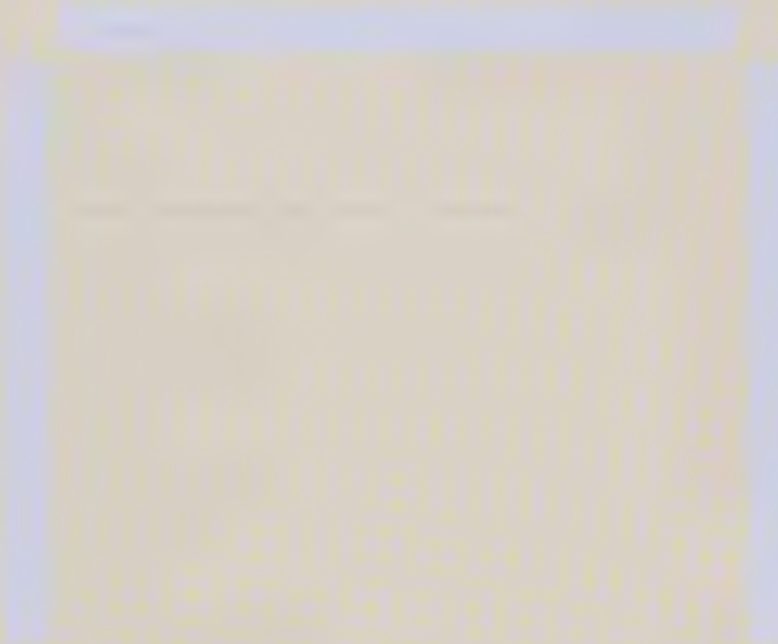
Buckingham Palace 9

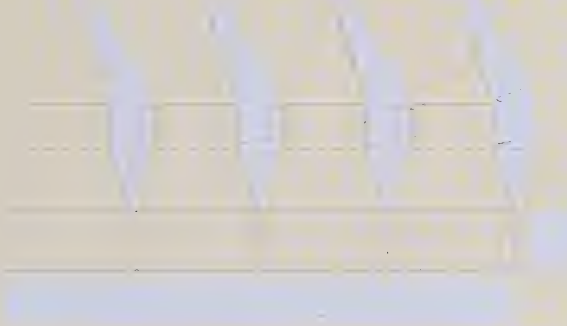


# Big Ben/London Taxi

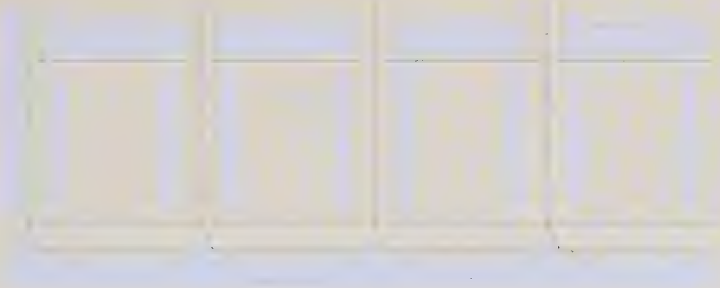





Big Ben 5


Big Ben 4

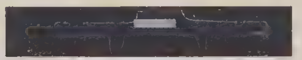
Big Ben 2

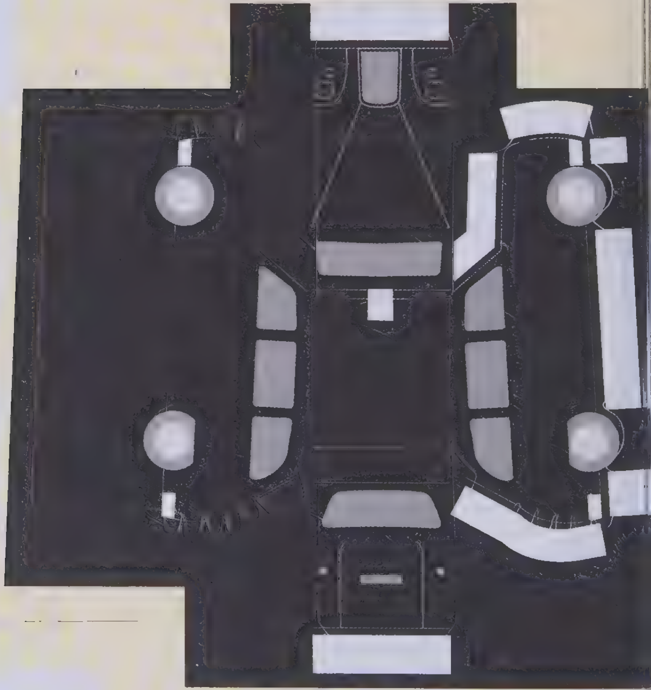

Big Ben 1

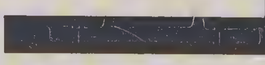
Big Ben 3

Big Ben 6

London Taxi 2

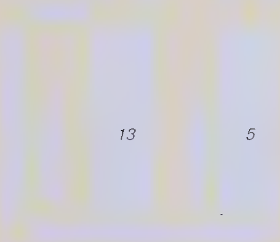



London Taxi 1

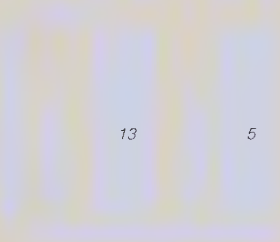

London Taxi 3

London Taxi 4

# Westminster Abbey



Abbey 6



Abbey 8

Abbey 7

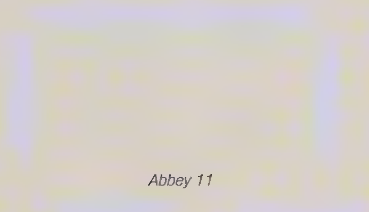
Abbey 3

Abbey 4

Abbey 3

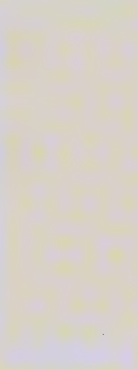
Abbey 4

Abbey 1

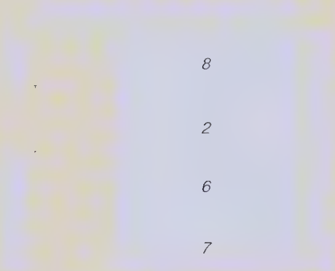


Abbey 11

Abbey 10



Abbey 9



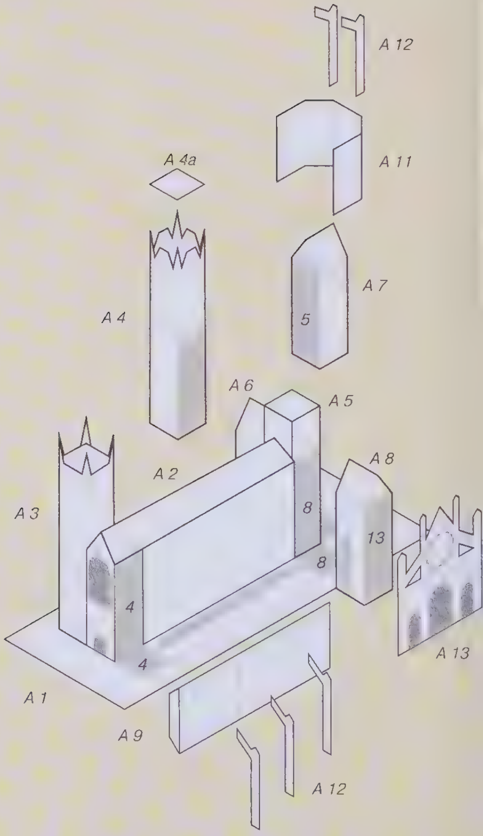
Abbey 5

Abbey 12

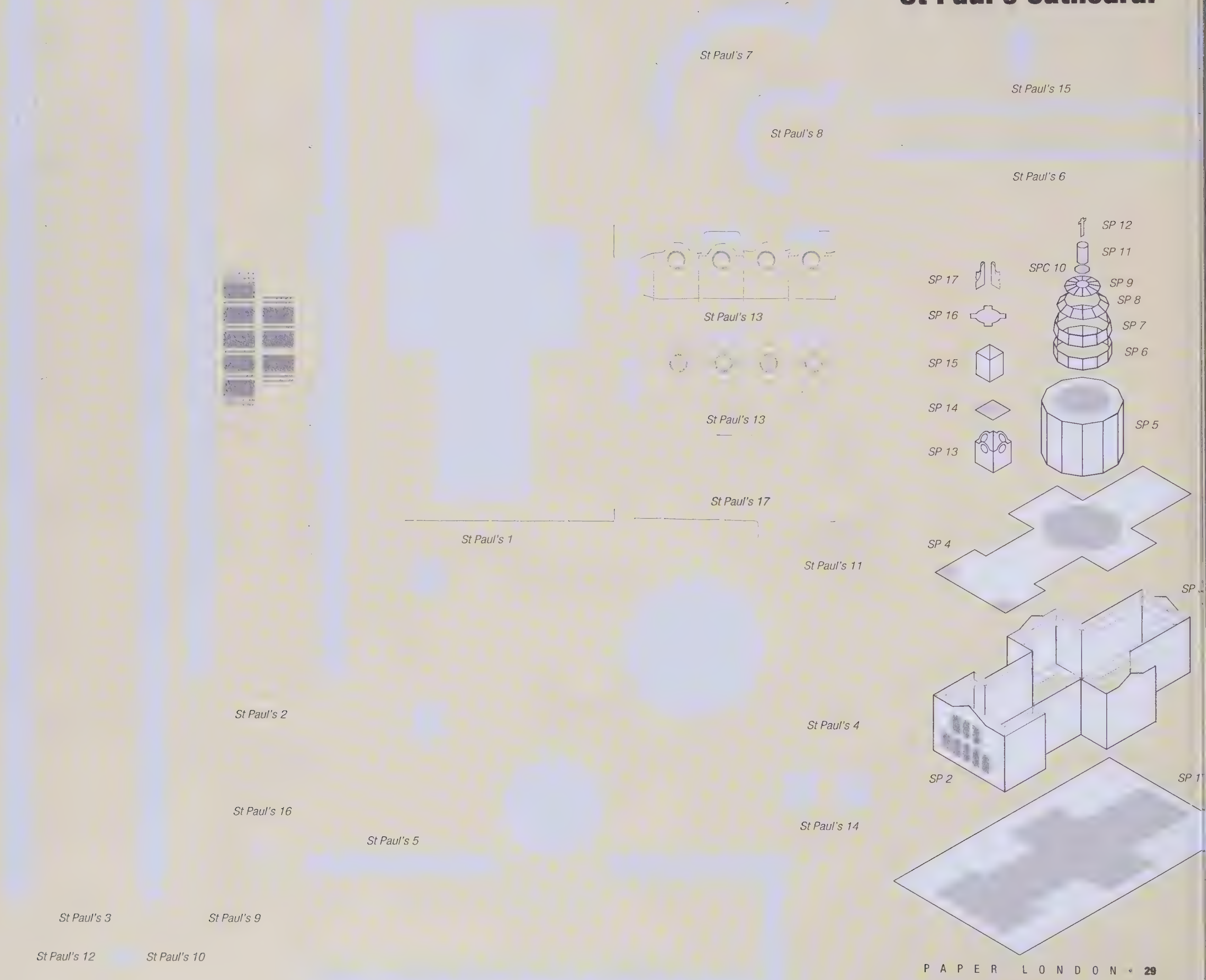
Abbey 13

Abbey 2

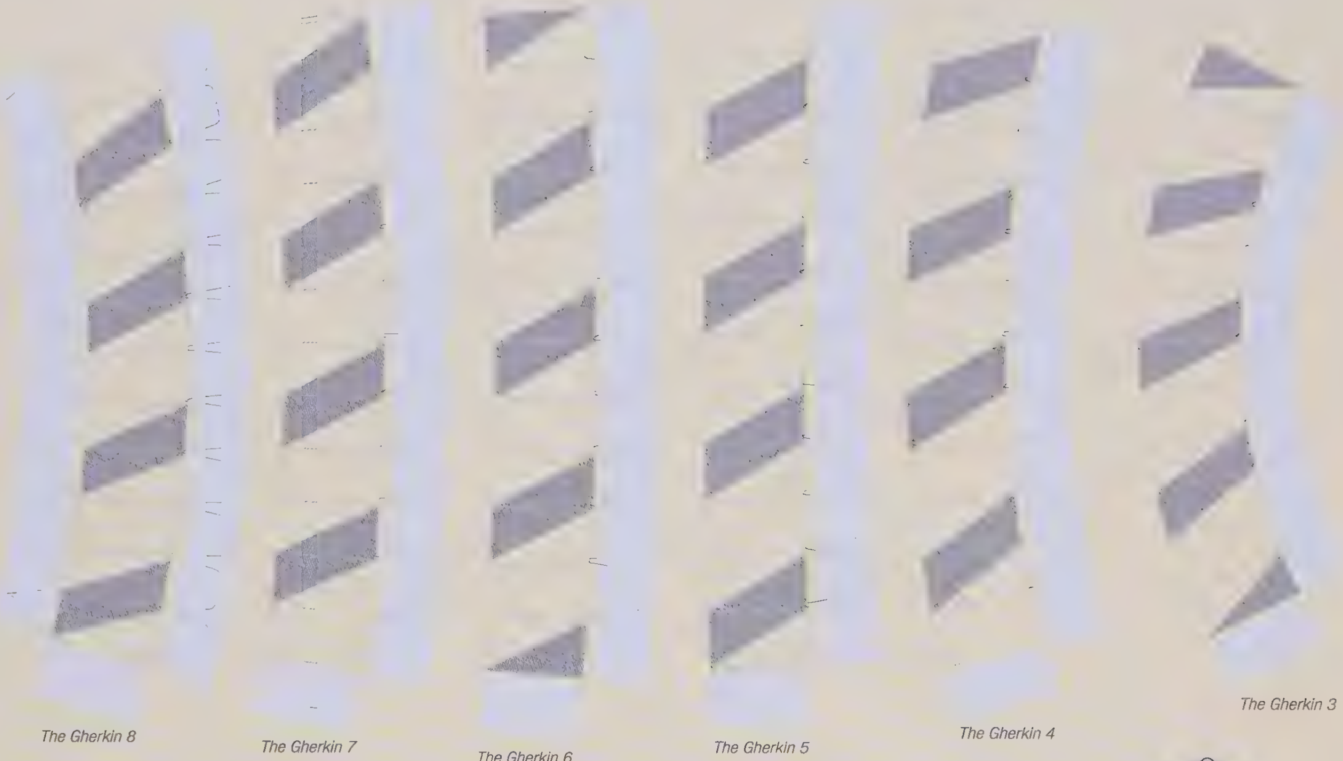
Abbey 12

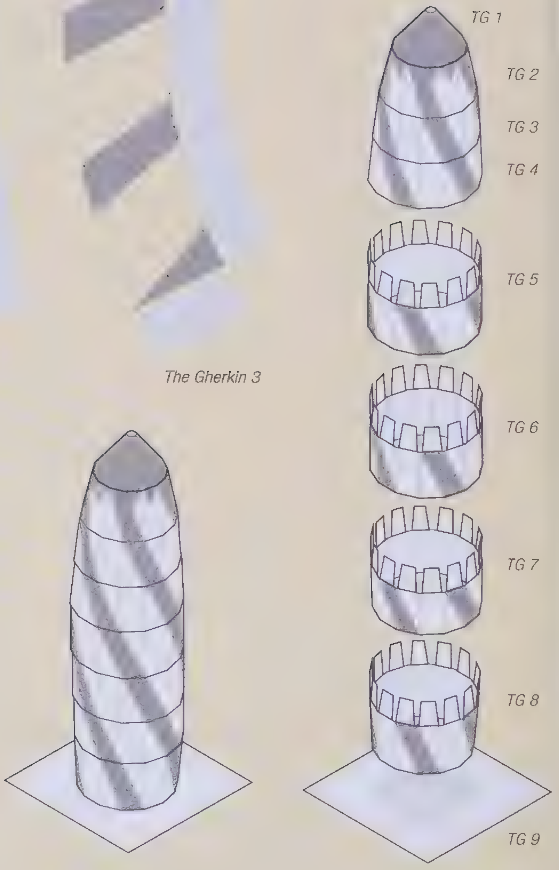


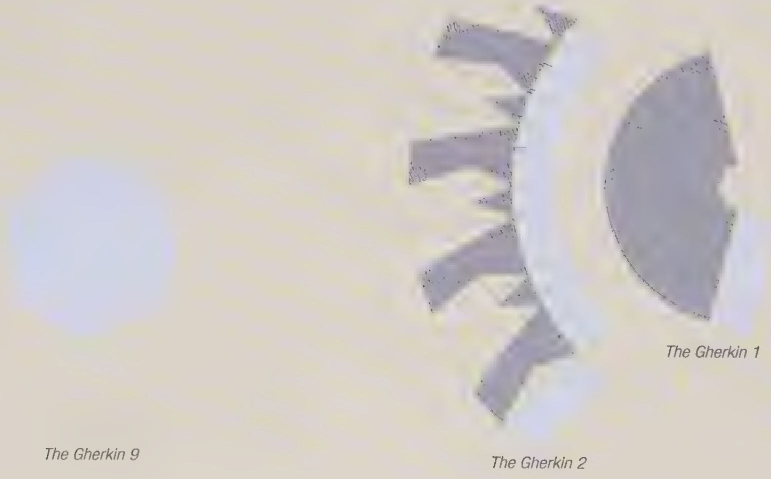
# St Paul's Cathedral



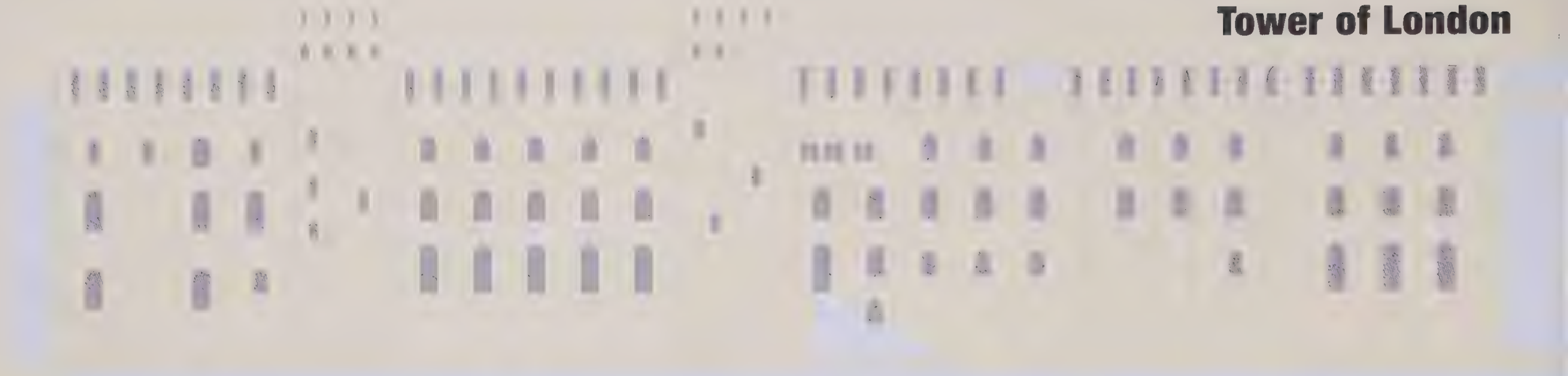
# The Gherkin


The Gherkin 8
The Gherkin 7
The Gherkin 6
The Gherkin 5
The Gherkin 4
The Gherkin 3


TG 1
TG 2
TG 3
TG 4
TG 5
TG 6
TG 7
TG 8
TG 9


The Gherkin 1
The Gherkin 9
The Gherkin 2

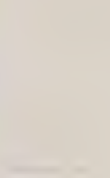
# Tower of London



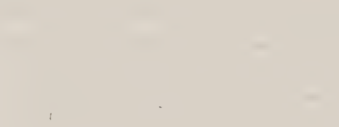
Tower of London 2

Tower of London 4

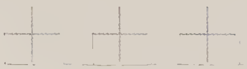
Tower of London 8



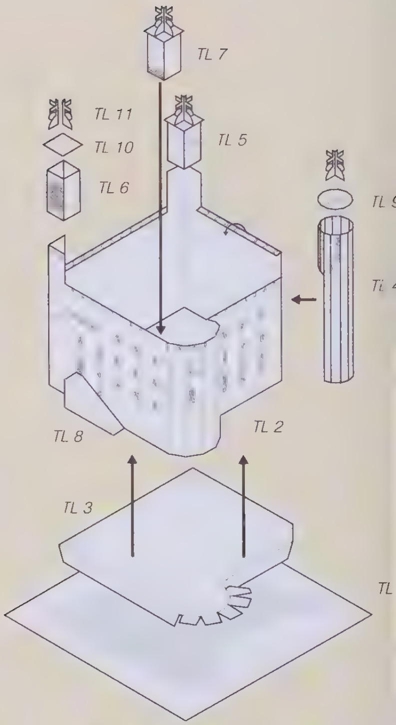
Tower of London 9



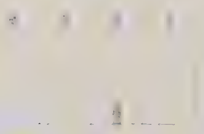
Tower of London 11



Tower of London 10



Tower of London 5



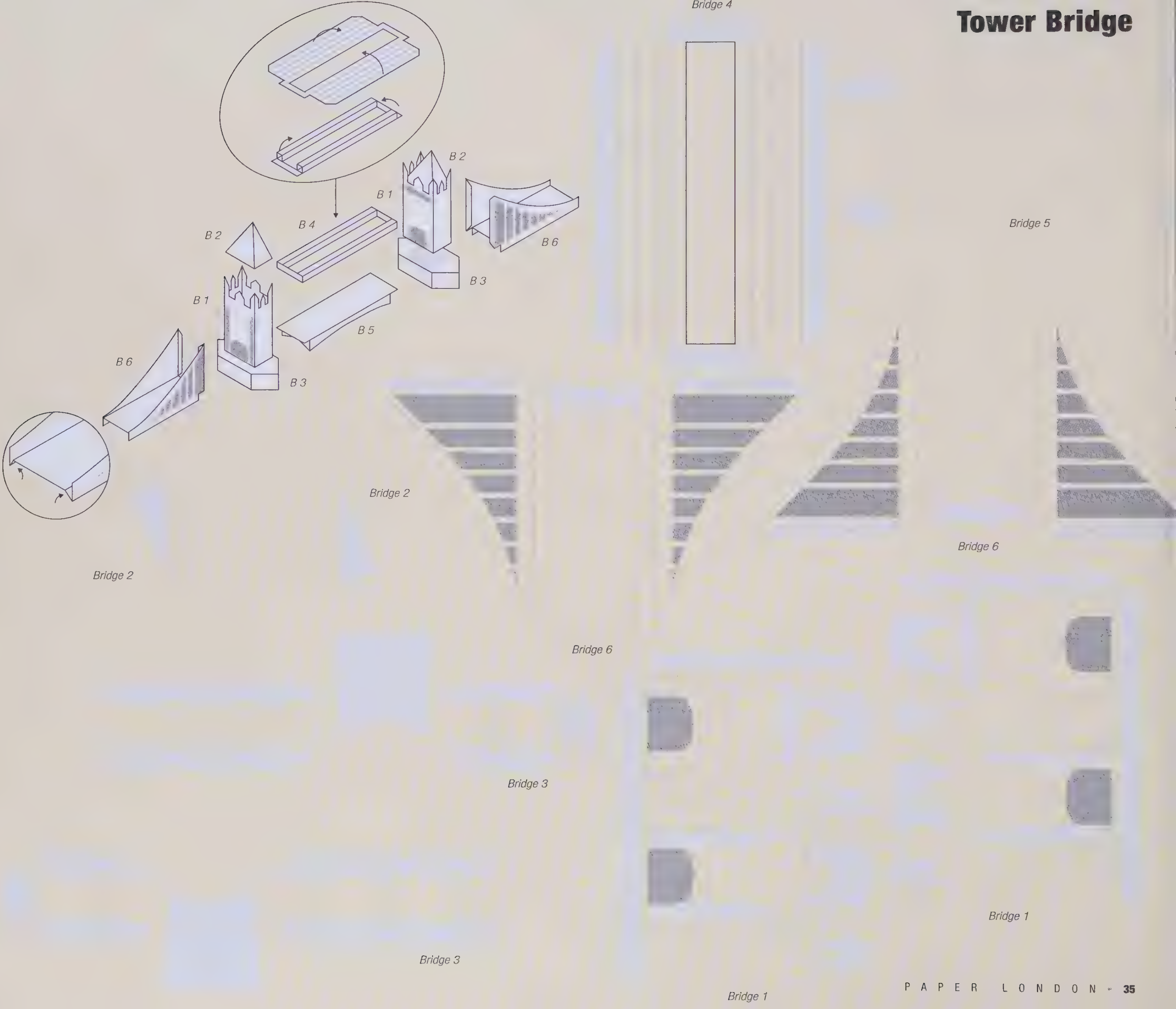
Tower of London 7

Tower of London 3

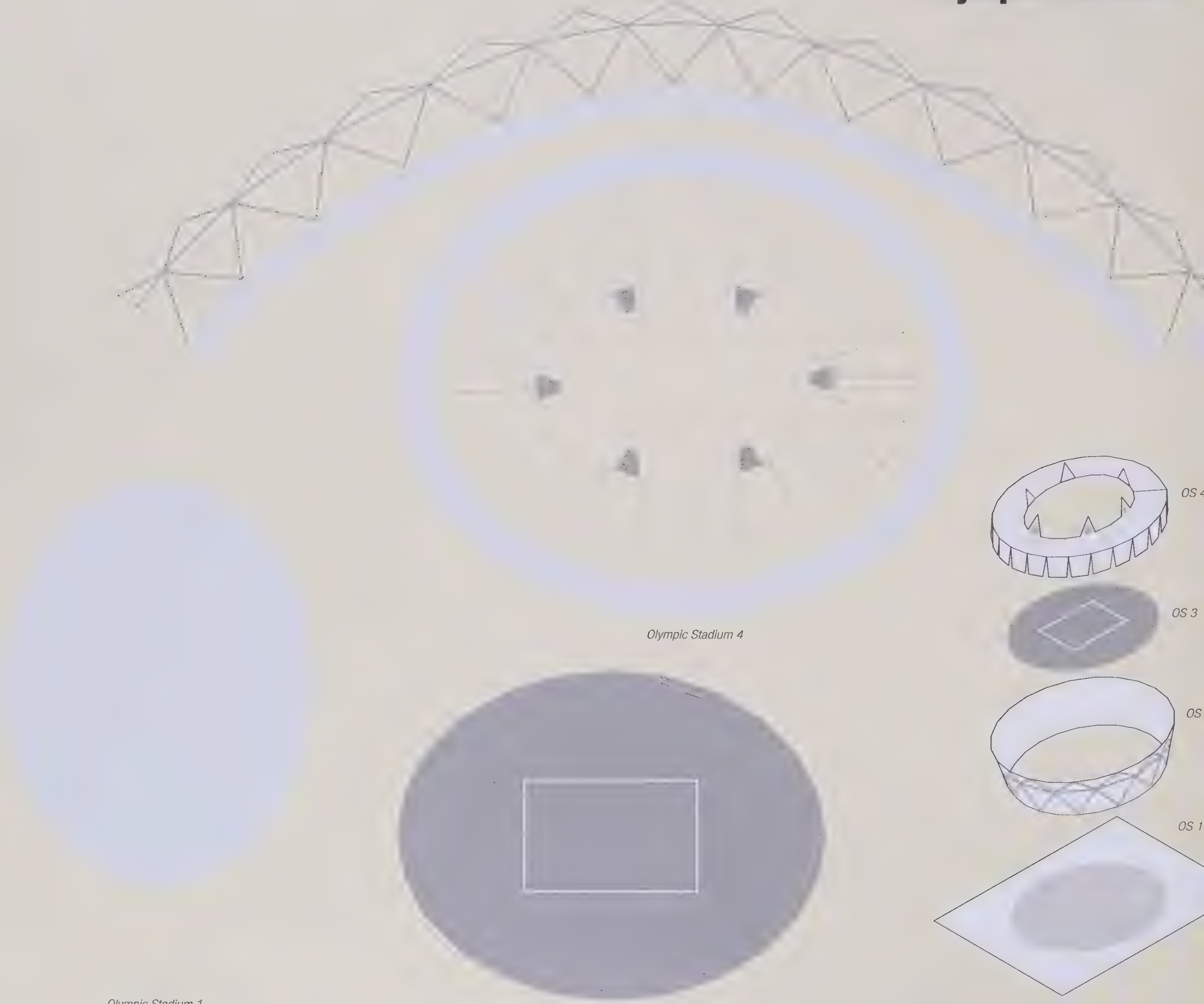
Tower of London 6

Tower of London 1

# Tower Bridge



# Olympic Stadium



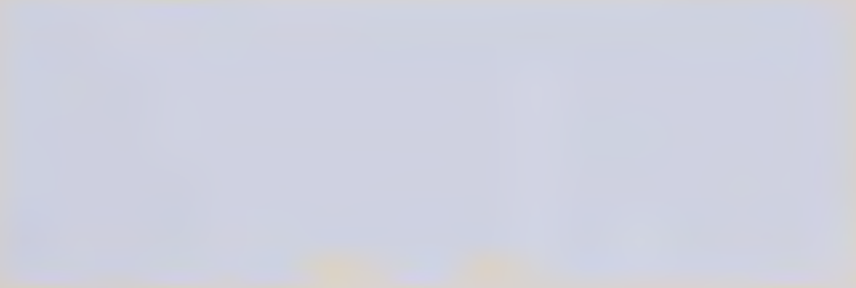
Olympic Stadium 2

Olympic Stadium 4

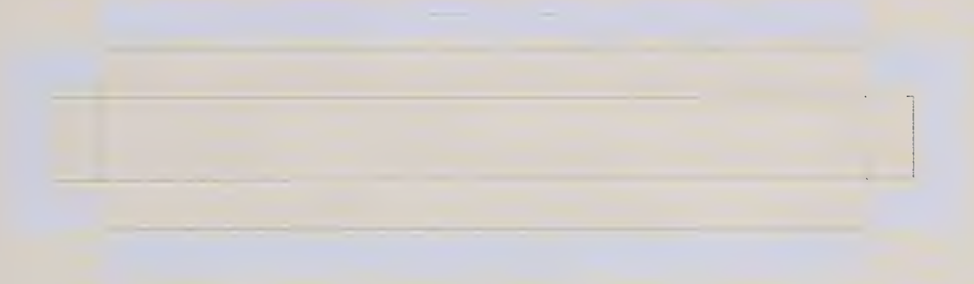
Olympic Stadium 1

Olympic Stadium 3

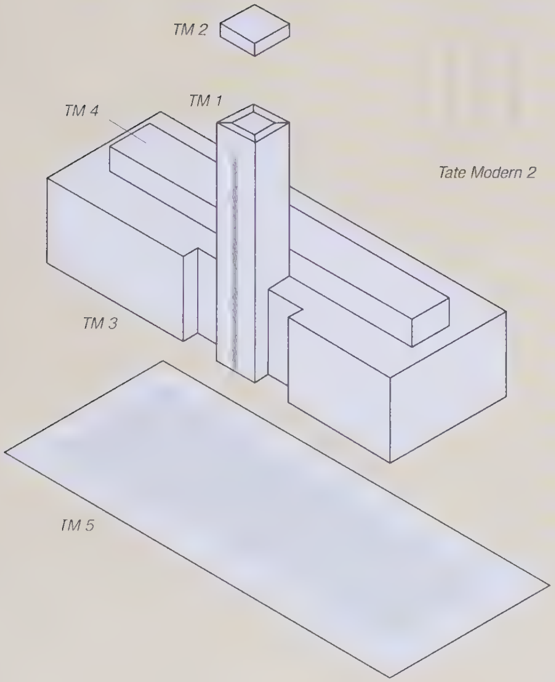
# Tate Modern



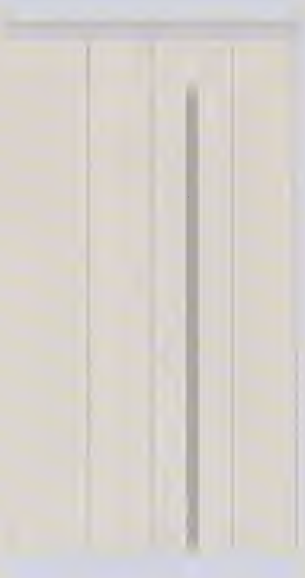
Tate Modern 5



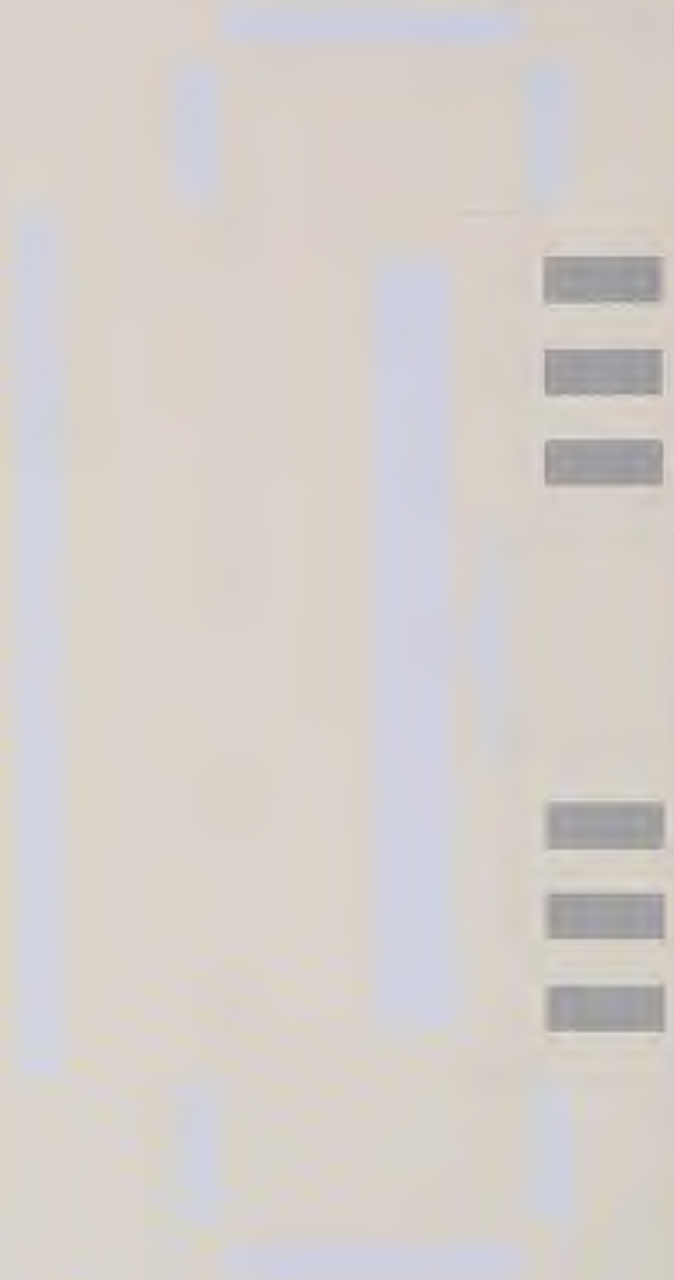
Tate Modern 4



Tate Modern 2



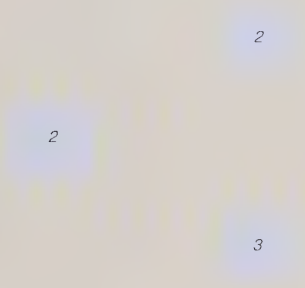
Tate Modern 1



Tate Modern 3

# London Eye/Horse Guard

London Eye 1

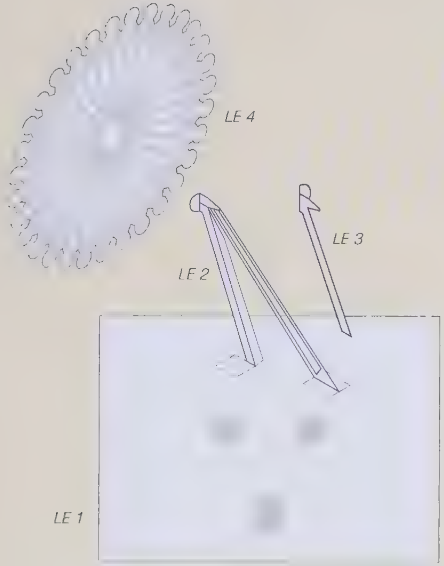


London Eye 2

Horse Guard 4

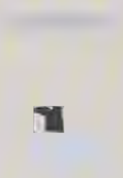
London Eye 3

London Eye 4

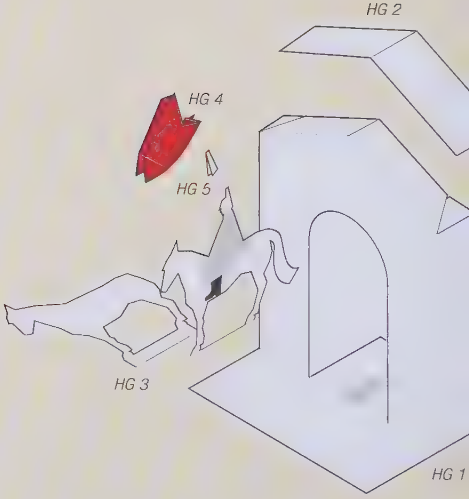


Horse Guard 2

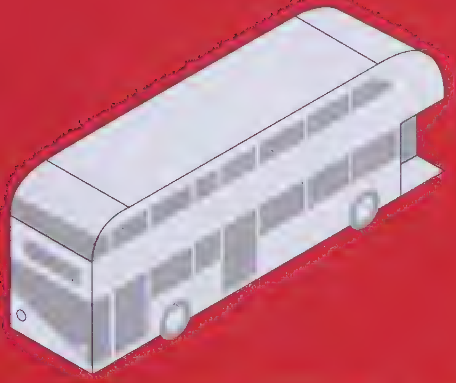
Horse Guard 5

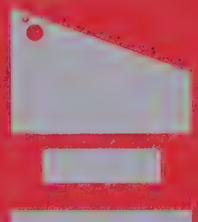


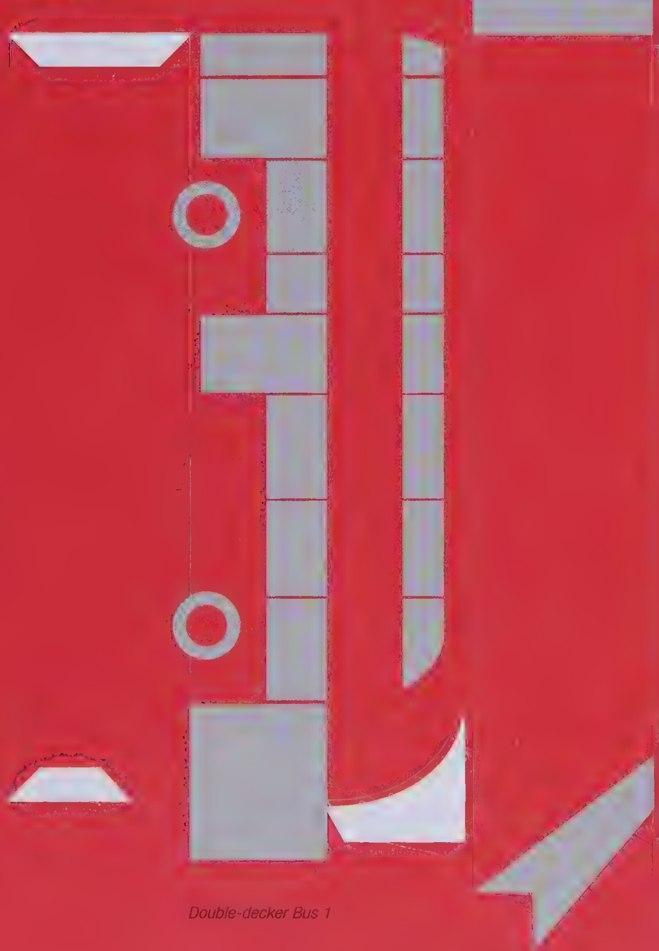
Horse Guard 3



# Double-decker Bus/Telephone Box

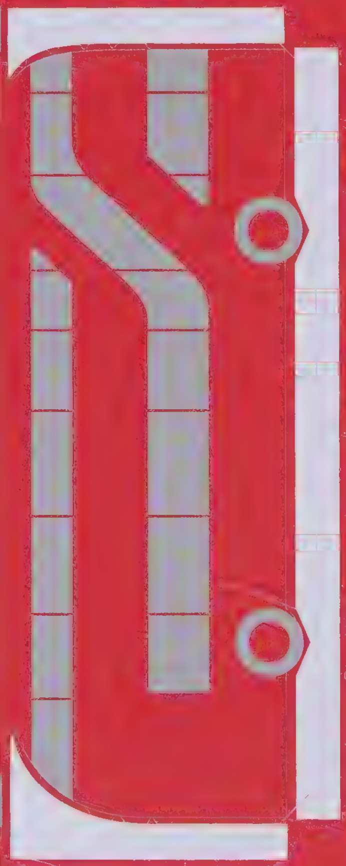


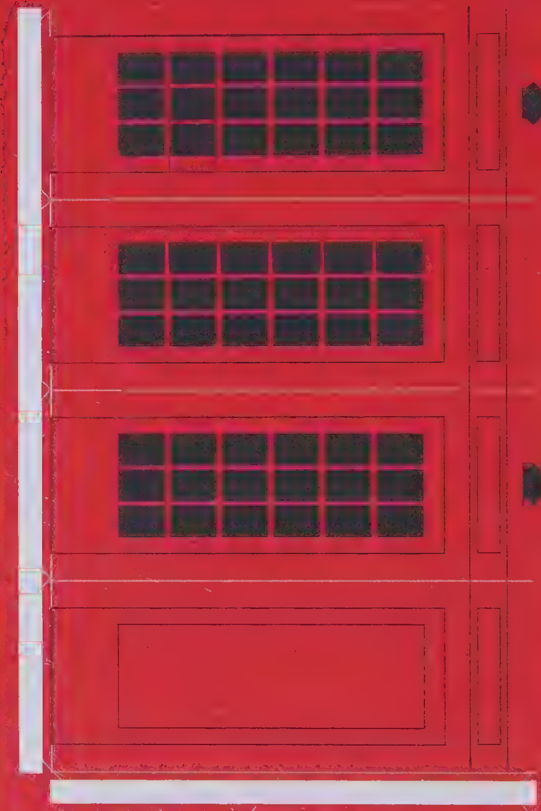




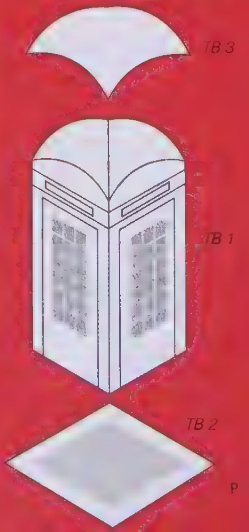
Double-decker Bus 1

Telephone Box 3

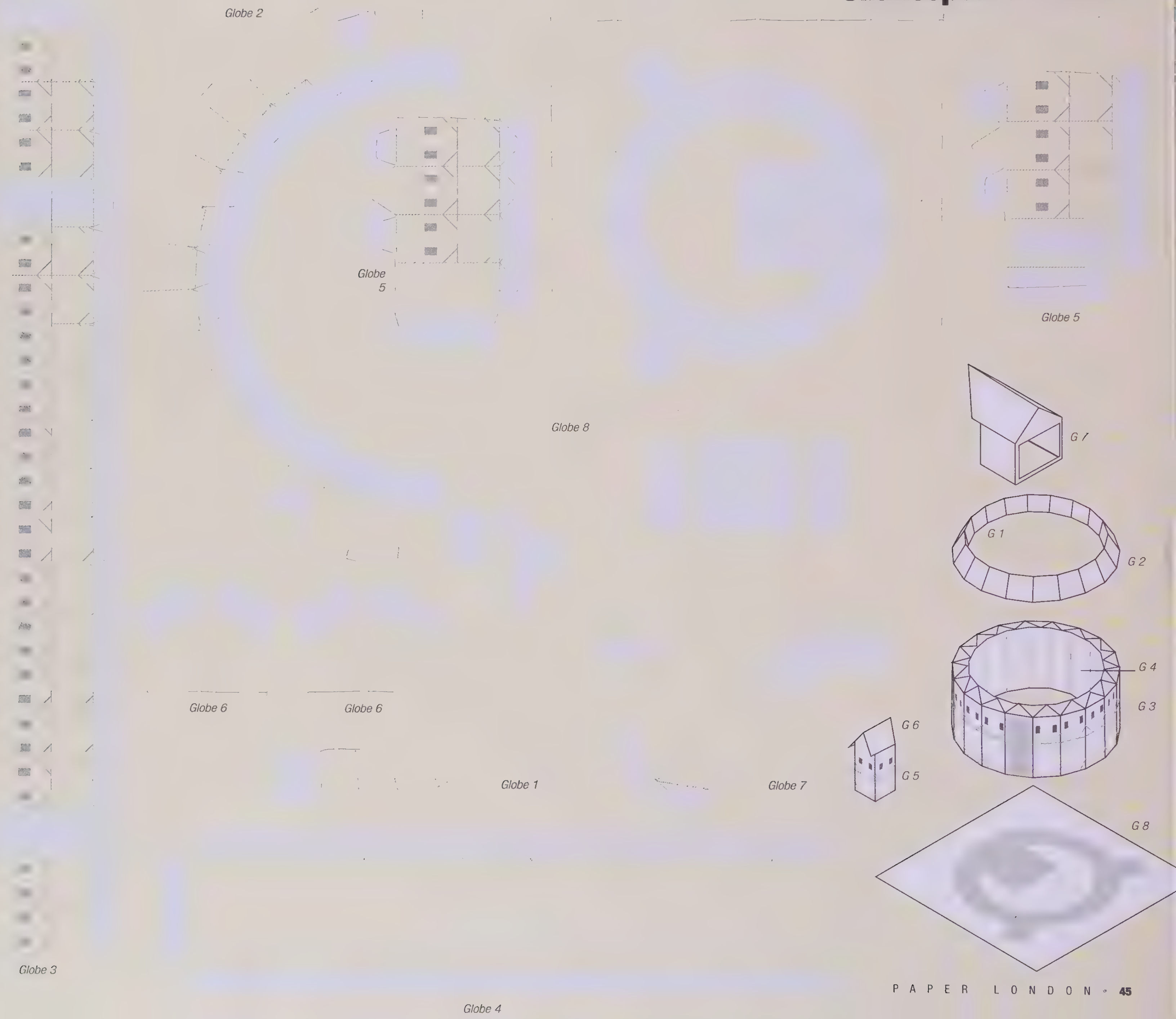




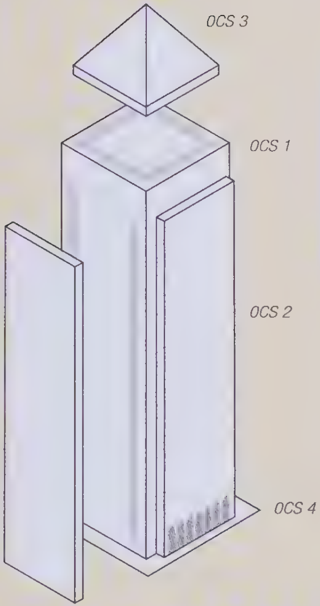
Telephone Box 1



Telephone Box 2


Globe 2
Globe 5
Globe 5
Globe 8
Globe 6
Globe 6
Globe 1
Globe 7
Globe 3
Globe 4
G 7
G 1
G 2
G 4
G 3
G 6
G 5
G 8

# One Canada Square



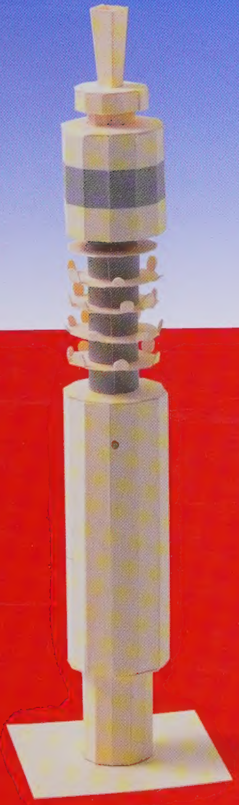
One Canada Square 3

One Canada Square 4

One Canada Square 1

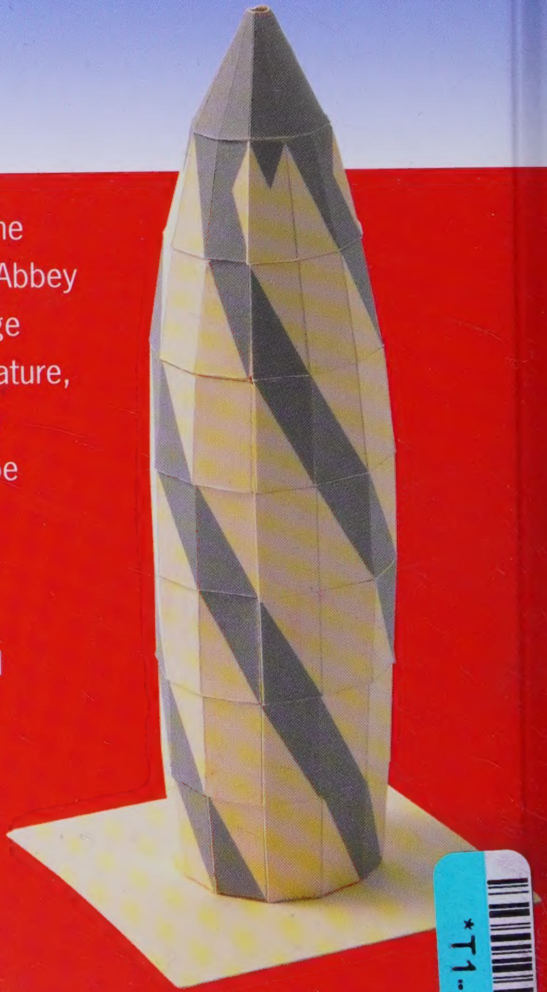
One Canada Square 2

**Kell Black** is a professor of art at Austin Peay State University in Clarksville, Tennessee. A veteran paper engineer, his work is featured in the collections of the Tennessee State Museum.

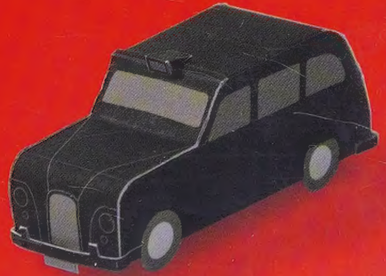


# PAPER LONDON

*Paper London* is a celebration of 20 of the iconic features that make the city special. From the Olympic Stadium to Tower Bridge, Westminster Abbey to the Tate Modern, and a contemporary double-decker bus to a vintage phone box, you'll find everything that says 'London' to you here in miniature, easy-to-make paper form, along with a guide to where you can find the originals in the city itself. With just a ruler and some glue, you'll soon be constructing your own metropolitan masterpiece.



- **20 die-cut paper models ready to press out and build**
- **Simple, step-by-step instructions for each model**
- **A map to show the location of each landmark**



Price: **£9.99**

Ivy Press
www.ivypress.co.uk

ISBN 978-1-908005-27

9 781908 005274 >

MAKERS OF BEAUTIFUL B

*T1-ANW-7